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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Union Rivalry Seen in Salem Textile Strike

Return to U. T. W. Ranks Agitated by Members of Sheeting Union

Employers Silent

Threat of Firm Action Made Against 'Deserters' by Labor Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 5—Possibility that the Salem-Peabody cotton textile strike may develop into an extended struggle for control between nationally-organized textile labor and the local labor union loomed here today.

On one side stood the local union, the Independent Sheeting Workers, 2100 strong. On the other the United Textile Workers of America who number hundreds of thousands.

Members of the local union, dissatisfied with strike conditions, are agitating a return to the ranks of U. T. W., from which they seceded.

Denial by Riviere

But Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, however, quickly denied today that his organization was seeking to reenlist members. Mr. Riviere said no official action would be taken unless the Independent Sheeting Workers Union as a unit desired to become affiliated with the U. T. W. Despite this assertion there appeared to be considerable sentiment among individual workers to rejoin the U. T. W. to better their condition.

The employers, officials of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, would not be quoted on the subject. But it was apparent they would not be adverse to having their workers reunite with the U. T. W.

Should the individual workers begin to trek back into the U. T. W. fold, the officials of the Independent Sheeting Workers' Union today said it would take "firm action" to maintain their membership.

Relief Rolls Crowded

This "firm action" was seen by observers to promise violence. The employers in this case would necessarily remain on the sidelines. The strike probably would continue indefinitely and employees continue to eat one meal a day or go hungry as at present.

It was this prospect of continued one meal a day or less that caused workers to become dissatisfied with the strike situation and agitate a return to the U. T. W. fold, or an immediate return to work.

City relief rolls in Peabody and Salem, where the two Naumkeag mills are located, are already loaded to capacity. The mill officials have agreed to give food hand-outs as long as their emergency fund holds out. Some decision, it would therefore appear, must be immediately arrived at.

Worked on Short Hours

Mill officials still maintain they cannot pay higher wages or increase the number of working hours each week. Although the work is scheduled at 40 hours the employees have been working an average of 24 hours a week at a reported average wage of $9. This caused protests by the local union.

The Independent Sheeting Workers Union insists the mill owners sign a contract which would guarantee them a basic wage despite poor business conditions.

These things the plant cannot do, declares J. Foster Smith, Naumkeag agent. The recent study he made into the relation of Naumkeag to the other competitors revealed, he said, that the Salem and Peabody mills were in as good condition as any other mills—but he could not promise how the market would be and therefore could not guarantee full time employment.

Help Seen in Bill

It is believed by employers and employees alike that passage of the national textile bill at the January session of Congress would greatly alleviate the present precarious position in which mill owners find themselves.

Thus employers who want business find competition too stiff and the market too small, while employees who need the work find themselves at an impasse with their employers.

Thus the workers at the Pequot and Danvers Bleachery mills, who are favorable to a return to the U. T. W., believe the national union leaders and the mill owners can more easily agree to policy than the local union.

Mediator on Job

The Federal Mediator, Gordon Jameson, is methodically searching for a way out of the strike here, but both union and mill men appear to stick to their guns.

Members of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, not unaware of their part in a state strike, have announced their willingness to lend a hand in the arbitration. This the local union has thus far turned down.

It is said one reason for this rebuff is because John Campos, state board member, is also a member of the U. T. W. Another reason appears to be the feeling among union leaders that Federal Government arbitration is more favorable to labor than the state board would be.

Edward Fisher, chairman of the state board of conciliation, today stated that he felt the strike must "set a while longer"—that it was not yet ripe for arbitration.

Defends Youth

© Underwood

Charles R. Mabey
Chairman, Law and Order Committee of the American Legion

Legion Stands Back of Youth In Crime Fight

Report Demanding War on Gangsters Denies Young Folks Are Decadent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5—Alignment of the more than 11,000 posts of the American Legion behind existing agencies of law in a concerted effort to reduce crime will be recommended to the national convention of the Legion at the St. Louis convention, Sept. 23-26, by the law and order committee of the organization, Charles R. Mabey of

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Congress Backs Spoils System Against Civil Service Because Job Hunters Flood It With Mail

Every Merit Plan Bill Left in Committee During Last Session, Commissioner Mitchell Tells Federal Workers in Yellowstone Park Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Congress prefers the spoils system to the merit system because the folks back home who believe in efficient government don't write in, while those who want federal jobs do.

That, in so many words, was the story Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, told the National Federation of Federal Employees yesterday at their annual convention at Yellowstone National Park.

Congress smothered every bill introduced at the last session designed to extend the merit system. True, some of the new agencies have been recently brought under the operation of the Civil Service law, but this was chiefly due to executive fiat. Practically all laws creating the alphabetical agencies of the New Deal have carried positive congressional injunctions that appointments under them shall not be subject to Civil Service.

Why?—because appointments under Civil Service interferes with the spoils system.

Charges Between the Lines

This was the essence of the story presented by Mr. Mitchell to the convention of federal workers, though he spoke in far less emphatic a fashion and never mentioned the "spoils system" in his suave address. Between the lines of his comment, however, the facts which have caused a revival of popular interest in the campaign to push the merit system, were discernible.

Mr. Mitchell's authoritative discussion occurred just after announcement that the grand total of federal employees has now swelled to 730,000. This is the biggest army of civilian employees in all American history. Coincident with the announcement has come a popular drive to protect these workers from the rapacious political spoilsman.

Bills were introduced at the last session, comments Mr. Mitchell, to extend the merit system.

"But apparently," he continued, "it was impossible to get Congress to give time to their consideration.

"I refer particularly to the bills putting postmasters under the Civil Service law, and bills giving the President the power to bring the new agencies under the Civil Service law."

Job-Seekers Write Letters

Mr. Mitchell attempted to analyze why the merit system has had such a backward time in the federal field. Everybody seems to want it—and yet Congress neglects to pass reform laws.

"I am quite convinced," he said, "that a very considerable majority of the American people are in favor of competition in the selection of these employees.

"That has been shown in nearly every instance in which there has been an expression through a vote in state or locality.

"However, there is no aroused public opinion that is demanding the selection of public servants through test, and their continuance as a result of efficiency, and as long as they are efficient."

Then, summing the matter up, Mr. Mitchell continued:

"Experience in Congress during the late session in getting bills through which would permit of the extension of the merit system is not encouraging.

"Congressmen hear from political friends who want jobs.

"They don't get many letters from people who are interested primarily in efficient administration of government affairs."

Neither of the laws introduced in

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Curley Offers Olive Branch To Hultman

Feud of Long Standing Quiets Down With Mutual Bows

Boston Today—*also sees*—Cobwebs gather in once bustling NRA office—Two women first of their sex to get jobs as immigration examiners—New England encouraged by big season in tourist trade—New Haven's streamline train first three months' operation most successful.

***Hultman*—Truce With Curley Clears Atmosphere**

The Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey lay down together beneath the State House golden dome and some measure of political peace came to the venerable building.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, agreed to let Governor Curley and the Executive Council pass on expenditures made by his bureau. In turn, Governor Curley apparently has decided to drop his strenuous efforts to oust Mr. Hultman, a Republican wheel horse, from his $8500 position—one of the Commonwealth's most cherished plums. This was indicated by the Governor's statement that acts or omissions of the commissioner could be condoned because he had sought legal advice and had acted under the impression that he was doing the proper thing.

He referred to previous charges that the commission had offered to settle a $575,000 claim with the Boston & Albany Railroad and a $300,000 claim of the Collins Manufacturing Company in connection with land taking at the Ware-Swift River project, without first gaining assent of the Governor and Council.

While this matter was thus ended peacefully, it was noted that last week's sensation supplied by Councilor Winfield A. Schuster, a Republican, was also dropped. This charge was that the Governor had aided the Department of Public Works in rushing through contract excesses without the Council's due consideration.

Observers were quick to suggest that perhaps the Schuster charge was a Republican counter move which led the Democrats to give in and call the matter a draw. On the other hand it was hinted that all Governor Curley wanted was supervision over the $35,000,000 expenditures being made at Ware-Swift River, and when Mr. Hultman agreed to submit his plans to the Governor and Council before spending the money, the Governor had gained all he wanted.

Significant, too, was the fact that a Republican, J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, was again successful in delaying approval of a Democrat to take a place on the Governor's Council. If Philip J. Russell had been approved, as the Governor had planned, the Democrats would have gained a majority on the Council and could have voted the removal of Hultman and other Republican

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Face to Face at Geneva

By a Staff Artist

Prof. Gaston Jèze
Ethiopia's Adviser in Current Negotiations

Baron Pompeo Aloisi
Italy's Delegate to League of Nations

Henderson Suddenly Abandons Disarmament Conference Plan As Geneva Faces War Threat

Call of Bureau During League Assembly Meeting Was Intended to Deal With Recent Events, Notably German Rearmament and Italy's Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 5—Sudden abandonment of the disarmament conference planned for the first week of the League of Nations Assembly is announced today by Arthur Henderson, president of the conference.

Preliminary announcements were made to the effect that Mr. Henderson was to convoke the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference for the purpose of proceeding to a general examination of the current situation and to determining the character of the future work of the conference. This meeting was to be called in the week of Sept. 9, during the regular session of the League Assembly.

Thorny Questions

What was the bureau to do? Was it to resolve to resume the interrupted meetings of the conference? Or was it to come to the conclusion that it would be useless to make an immediate fresh start in the circumstances of the hour? Apparently, the latter decision has been reached by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson had reference to "events which have occurred since the last meeting of the Bureau." Those events gravely affect the problem which was first tackled by the Conference in February, 1932. They include the unilateral denunciation by Germany of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and the effective attainment of equality by Germany. It was on this issue of equality that Germany left the Disarmament Conference, ultimately bringing its task to a standstill.

Germany itself has lent some support to the argument that equality is a stepping stone to disarmament. Its thesis has been that not until there were no special disabilities bearing on a particular nation, would it be possible to join in a common attempt at an agreement of all-round reduction.

East African Clouds

On the other hand, France and other countries have increased their armaments, partly by way of reply to Germany, and it is urged that there is no manifest desire for an early arrangement in view of the uncertain political position.

The Italian mobilization against Ethiopia has scarcely improved the prospects of a general lowering of the armaments level.

The Japanese expansion at the expense of China is also continuing, and military forces are growing. Russia too, alarmed both in the East and the West, is formidably armed. The smaller nations of Central Europe, apprehensive of changes, notably in respect of the status of Austria, are also on the qui vive.

Naval questions may be complicated by the Anglo-German agreement, which was badly received in France. Air questions are not necessarily advanced by the proposal to take them, like the naval questions, out of the Disarmament Conference, and to settle them in an accord among five western powers. The British press for an early air pact, whereas the French and their allies would prefer to make an air pact contingent on a simultaneous political settlement in regard to Austria and a Danubian pact, and in regard to Poland and Germany and an "Eastern Locarno."

Time Not Opportune

It is to be noted that an air commission was charged to prepare a report. It has not met. The Great Powers considered that the matter was not ripe for discussion, and it is openly stated today that it is their intention to withdraw the whole problem from the competence of the Disarmament Conference, and to deal with it separately.

Two other commissions were set up and have finished their work long ago. The first concerned the private manufacture of arms, and trading in them. The initiative was taken by the United States, on the basis of strict governmental control and responsibility by the issuance of licenses. But a number of difficulties arose on a variety of points, and there are contradictory texts, or res-

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Geneva Sees Laval-Eden Peace Move

They Are Expected to Make Revised Offer to Mussolini

Italy Continues League Adherence

But Aloisi Announces Rome's Stand Is Irrevocable; Indicts Ethiopia

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Prof. Gaston Jèze, the representative of Ethiopia, spoke in behalf of the African Empire tonight in the Council of the League of Nations. When he rose to begin his address, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate, left the Chamber.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—Two men at Geneva have something up their sleeves—for Italy—it is reported in well-informed circles here today. Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, and Premier Pierre Laval of France are said to be planning an improvement on the recent Paris offer to Il Duce of extensive concessions and advantages in Ethiopia.

It is noted here that the Anglo-French co-operation in Geneva is growing stronger. During the last few days of conversations between Mr. Eden and M. Laval, it is said the latter agreed to emphasize France's attachment to the collective system of security while Mr. Eden undertook not to disclose in full the recent Anglo-French offer at Paris which was summarily rejected by Premier Mussolini.

Will Renew Offer

Britain and France, it is added, proposed at the proper moment to renew their offer which will give Il Duce the opportunity—if he accepts—of appearing to obtain more than when the offer was first made. This would be impossible if the Paris offer had been disclosed in full.

In continuation of these moves, it is believed that Aloisi will not object to the appointment of a small council sub-committee of rapporteurs of possibly five members including Mr. Eden and M. Laval. This committee is to continue the negotiations with Italy at the point where the Paris talks were broken off.

Meanwhile the conviction is growing here that there has lately been a distinct change of French policy and that a majority of French cabinet ministers are now committed to full support of Britain's stand in behalf of the League Covenant.

Straws in the Wind

The definiteness of Premier Laval's recognition of French obligations under the League Covenant is especially welcomed as indicating that Britain can rely upon its great neighbor's support.

The spontaneous American sympathy with peace efforts is also much appreciated. The London Times says today: "The thanks of all friends of peace are due the American State Department for its timely intervention with the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. Without the surrender of the Rickett concession the basis of the compromise proposal must have been impaired."

Powers Face Impasse As Geneva's Council Listens to Statesmen

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 5—Unless the steel-firm Italian attitude provokes fuller offers from France and England and complete capitulation of Ethiopia, it would appear that the opening of the East African war is now only a question of a few weeks.

Not only in the Council but in subsequent interviews with newspapermen, Baron Pompeo Aloisi virtually burned his boats. He insisted that his statement was not his own but that of his Government and was irrevocable and final. The Italian thesis is now fully exposed in a 600-page memorandum, he said, and the world can form its own judgment of the fitness of Ethiopia to figure among League members.

Italy Asks Nothing

Though Italy, he further intimated, did not intend under present circumstances to leave the League, it asked nothing whatever from the Council. The Council could take any decision it thought proper and Italy would then accept it or reject it.

The British propositions were inadequate. If they were revised, Italy would not refuse to examine them again, but what Italy required was unquestionable preponderance—political and economic—in Ethiopia.

In short, Baron Aloisi made it plain that he will not be party to a round-table discussion with Ethiopia. As far as Italy is concerned, Ethiopia is beyond the pale, an outlawed heterogeneous collection of slave-holding tribes whose engagements are never respected, and Italian dignity would be profoundly wounded if the League attempted to place them in the Council on an equal footing.

The aggravation of the Italian case is that Ethiopia systematically

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 5

Italo-Ethiopian—League Hears Italy's Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Italy's 600-page case against Ethiopia has been formally spread before the League Council, with intent to drive the East African empire from Geneva. It cites a long list of Rome's grievances against a "barbaric" state that is held unworthy of fellowship in the society of nations. Steady violation of treaty commitments is charged.

In conversation with the press, Baron Aloisi backed up this indictment with an uncompromising statement that Il Duce intends to go ahead in Ethiopia, regardless of the League. No concession, he indicated, can equal what Italy demands. But Rome will keep League membership unless forced to resign. Expecting nothing from the Council, it intends to give nothing and to brook no interference. The Baron made clear that this stand is not his own, but his Government's—in other words, Il Duce's.

Anthony Eden of Britain and Premier Laval of France addressed the Council. Negotiations then went largely backstage. Decisive Council action is not expected for some time.

Baldwin Calls Cabinet:

LONDON—While Prime Minister Baldwin called the Cabinet to discuss events at Geneva, some quarters here took a slightly more optimistic view of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. While nothing to halt Il Duce has appeared on the horizon, the recent threat of worldwide complications has been lessened. The prompt action of Secretary of State Hull in bringing about cancellation of the Standard-Vacuum oil lease with Ethiopia is especially commended as its effects of clearing the air become more apparent.

Hull's Action Commended:

NEW YORK—Secretary Hull's proof that "dollar diplomacy" could not interfere with peace efforts was heartily commended today by the American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis. The committee was formed under auspices of the League of Nations Association here.

Story of Geneva session: Page 1.

Disarmament—Henderson Calls Off Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—President Arthur Henderson of the Disarmament Conference has canceled a proposed meeting of the bureau, scheduled for the week of Sept. 9. In this act observers read a decision that there is little use in present circumstances to continue discussions. The conference itself remains, but is apparently to stand adjourned indefinitely.

To this standstill have come negotiations opened on that bright morning of Feb. 2, 1932, when bells rang out over Geneva as the conference opened. Already Japan had invaded Manchuria. While delegates converged on Geneva, news flashed from Shanghai of the Japanese bombardment. Then in 1933 came Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference, and her rearmament this year in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

Meanwhile, armaments have increased in most nations. Italy's exaltation of force adds a new blow to prospects for arms reduction or limitation—much less any sizable disarmament—within the foreseeable future.

Decline of conference: Page 1.

Social Credit—Alberta After $15,000,000 Loan

EDMONTON, Alta. (AP)—Negotiations toward a $15,000,000 loan from the Federal Treasury were started today by Premier William Aberhart, head of the only Social Credit Government in the world. When he took office earlier in the week, he inherited pressing financial obligations and a treasury almost bare of money. It is expected Mr. Aberhart will leave for the East Monday or Tuesday for an appointment with Premier Bennett, armed with financial reports which his departmental officials have been preparing for several days.

The Alberta Premier came out definitely today against handing over the Provincial Savings Office to the chartered banks. He announced yesterday the run on the office had stopped and deposits had started again but the ban on redemptions would remain in force indefinitely.

Treasure—Secondhand Chair Hides $840 Cash

SALISBURY, Md. (AP)—J. A. Blades of Vienna, Md., paid $1 for a chair at a used furniture store here two weeks ago and today exhibited $840 in cash and a gold watch as unexpected dividends on his investment. When he removed the old tapestry to reupholster the chair, Mr. Blades found the money and watch cached in the cushion. The money was in $10 and $20 paper bills of the old elongated specie, the latest bearing the date 1904. P. W. Parsons, operator of the store, said he had bought the chair two years ago at a Philadelphia warehouse.

Sea Rescues—All Passengers Safe

LONDON (AP)—Two British liners today rescued the full list of 736 passengers from another British ship, the S. S. Doric, after it had collided with the French S. S. Formigny in the Atlantic off the coast of Portugal. The collision occurred in a fog. The sea was calm. The

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Relief Is Rushed To Florida Storm Area by President

Special Concern Is Felt for World War Veterans in Federal Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The Federal Government was responding with all its resources today to President Roosevelt's blanket relief order for hundreds of Florida hurricane victims.

Ships and airplanes were sent on errands of mercy to the string of islands that taper off to form the southernmost point of the United States as roads, railroads and telephone lines were blown or washed away.

Special concern was felt in the capital for a large group of World War veterans who were being supported in Government camps along the Florida Keys. FERA records show that there were about 675 men in these camps, many of whom were members of the bonus "army" that marched on Washington several years ago.

At his Hyde Park, N. Y. headquarters, President Roosevelt ordered the Veterans Bureau and the FERA to make a searching inquiry to determine why these veterans were not rescued before the hurricane hit and why safety precautions were not taken at their camps after the weather bureau sent out storm signals.

At the same time he gave instructions for rehabilitation of the veterans who survived.

Sent South to Jobs

The Government sent them to the South where they were established in "rehabilitation" camps. They were furnished work on the automobile causeway between the mainland and Key West and supplemented it with gardening, fishing and fruit growing. The veterans were also aiding in the rebuilding of Key West into an up-to-date and colorful winter resort.

A special rescue train was sent to the Keys to pick up the veterans and other residents when storm warnings were sent out but it failed to reach its destination in time. A wall of water wrecked the train.

Ijams Goes to Miami

Lieut. Col. George E. Ijams, hospitalization officer of the Veterans' Bureau, was on his way to Miami today to take charge of relief for surviving veterans and to arrange funerals, perhaps in Arlington

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Expansionist States Challenge League

Geneva Forced Out of Status Quo Period Toward New One of Regulated Peaceful Change When Japan Threw Off Restraints to Invade Manchuria —Italy and Germany Show Gap in Means to Satisfy National Needs

Covenant Made History by Keeping Postwar Peace

Peace Against Chaos*—*Second of Six Articles

Can the League of Nations avert war in East Africa? If not, where and why does the most comprehensive peace effort in history fall short? How can it be strengthened and defended against those who cynically would cast peace efforts aside? These and other challenging questions have impelled THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to seek answers from authorities on the League and world affairs. A series of six articles is running on alternate days.*

By **Prof. James T. Shotwell**

Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

To look back over the history of the League of Nations in the hour of its greatest trial brings some sobering thoughts.

It is not alone Signor Mussolini who is responsible for the situation in which the peace movement finds itself today, nor the other governments which turned their back on Geneva in recent years. The explanation of what has happened and is happening is partly to be found in a confused state of public opinion in most countries—including our own—as to what the League should do in such crises as these, and an equally confused idea of what it has done or failed to do in the 15 years of its existence.

Confusion as to what ought to be done tends to make policies still feebler than they might be otherwise; it brings about a negative attitude of mind which itself constitutes an additional barrier to advance. The tendency to recall the failures of the past, and to forget the successes or to take them for granted, cuts the ground from under popular support.

Friends Fall Away

Thus, doubt and distrust grow even in quarters which have been pro-League in sentiment.

It is hard to maintain faith in an institution which is daily represented in the press as groping in futile gestures against fate itself. Therefore, as Japan, Germany and possibly Italy leave the League, a vast, if unorganized army of its former allies—the common people of all civilized countries who believe in peace but refuse to be duped by their desires—drop from the League's side as well.

This defection is fully as serious as that of militarist governments; perhaps more so, for it means the loss of that element in every country upon which the League depends for support. It is also a movement in which we have some share and responsibility; for, as the President has well said, when signing the Neutrality Resolution, "It is the policy of the Government [of the United States] by every peaceful means and without entanglement to co-operate with other similarly minded governments to promote peace."

Need for Institution

This re-assertion of the policy of the Good Neighbor at the present juncture is most opportune; but our experience during the Manchurian incident shows how difficult it is to co-operate effectively in such crises except through an institution which exists for just that kind of co-operation, and how much less is the chance of "entanglement" when we deal with all nations at once.

Therefore, in our own interest as well as that of world peace, we should examine carefully the basis of the negative attitude of mind toward the League, an attitude which lessens our capacity for pursuing a policy soundly and genuinely American in every sense of the word. If it should turn out that our denial of confidence in the one body symbolizing the effort at world peace is based upon insufficient, or even false, grounds, we are confronted with the moral duty of reconsidering our attitude.

It is not possible in a single article to examine in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Boston Day...Hultman, NRA, Women, Comet...

(Continued from Page 1)

departmental heads without further obstacle.

Removal of Hultman on other charges made by the Governor was blocked by the Council last May.

NEC—Reporter Finds NRA Practically Deserted

There is something poignant in the old NRA when you think about it. It's somewhat like the once roaring mining towns in the West that are now deserted and forlorn, or, perhaps, like James Whitcomb Riley's "Squidgicum-Squees 'at swallers therselves."

Reporters still pass NRA's 80 Federal Street office with a sigh. Once it was their most prolific news source. Maybe it was out of respect for former days, that one young reporter who gets around dropped in to pay the old NRA office a visit today. He couldn't get much news. "We aren't even supposed to talk about ourselves anymore," lamented one clerk who used to bandy words with the press back in the good old days when NRA was the most bustling office in town. "Now all releases must come from the National Emergency Council."

Determined to get a story, our reporter friend called on the NEC, found that NRA's New England pay roll has dropped from 160 to 49; costs have been cut to the bone, there is little doing.

Work being done lies in making surveys of child labor, minimum wages and maximum hours. One gathers the chief idea is to gain facts for a strong presentation to Congress for renewal of the NRA on a grander scale. The present law—very ineffectual following the Supreme Court decision—expires in April, 1936.

Promoted—Women Rise In Immigration Service

The women members of the New England Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization were feeling jubilant today. In the first place, two of their sex have assumed positions which they feel have been closed unjustly to women for a long time. And in the second place, Miss Josephine A. Donahue of Somerville and Miss Mary C. Bond of Everett, the two women in question, passed with highest honors the promotional test which makes them the first women immigration examiners in the district. They have been in the department since 1918.

But that is not all. Both women are qualified as immigration inspectors as well as naturalization examiners—believed the only instances of this sort in the country as far as women are concerned. Miss Donahue is a member of the Massachusetts bar and Miss Bond has had legal training.

Although it is usually customary for new appointees to serve in some minor post before being allowed into an important office, Misses Bond and Donahue are staying right on in Boston. No wonder the whole feminine contingent of the 150-odd workers along with Mary H. Ward, New England Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, today were mighty proud of their "two girls."

It was Secretary of Labor Perkins who this year opened up the possibility of examiners' jobs for women. Examiners' positions are civil service posts and are presumably open to anyone. But there has always been an undercurrent of discrimination against women until Miss Perkins asserted their rights and opened up the new field.

So today, Miss Ward and the feminine contingent of the office staff thanked Miss Perkins, congratulated Misses Bond and Donahue, and turned up their noses ever so slightly at their male colleagues.

Tourists—New England Visited by 4,000,000

Schools throughout the land are opening; vacation season draws to a close. Summer hotels are getting out the storm windows and shutters, fall is almost here. But it has been a great summer for New England.

More than 4,000,000 tourists have poured an estimated $400,000,000 into the region's coffers. "The best season this section has enjoyed in six years, nearly 20 per cent better than last year," stated the New England Council today.

As loaded automobiles, trains, and boats left after Labor Day, the council surveyed the results of the harvest and found them very good. Consumption of locally manufactured goods had been given new impetus, partially offsetting declines of the past decade. Work has been given to many. The charms of New England have been made more widely known. The tourist business has taken on the importance of a major regional industry. Next year there will be more ads, more efforts to welcome visitors.

[*Where the tourist dollar goes: Page 3.*]

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert). New revue by Howard Dietz, Raymond Knight and others, with music by Arthur Schwartz. Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Waters heading large cast. Dances by Paul Haakon. 8:15.

"THUMBS UP" (Colonial). Eddie Dowling, Clark and McCullough, Irene Beasley, and others in revue. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER — "Stranded." Travelers' Aid story with Kay Francis and George Brent. 3:35, 6:35, 9:15. "Calm Yourself."

FINE ARTS—"Nell Gwyn." English production featuring Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Anna Neagle. The story of the jittle orange girl who won the heart of King Charles II 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:40, 9:40. Mickey Mouse cartoon. "In a Monastery Garden," musical short.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Redheads on Parade," with John Boles, Dixie Lee, Jack Haley and Alan Dinehart. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Paramount, 10:37 a. m., 1:23, 4:09, 6:55, 9:46. "Little Big Shot," with Edward Everett Horton, Glenda Farrell and Robert Armstrong.

ORPHEUM—"Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo and Fredric March in adaptation of the Tolstoy story of old Russia. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:50, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Annapolis Farewell," with Sir Guy Standing and Richard Cromwell. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. Stage: Radio hill-billies from station WNN. Tomorrow: Casa Loma orchestra on stage. Marion Davies in "Page Miss Glory" on screen.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," with John Boles. 10:33 a. m., 1:21, 4:09, 6:57, 9:45. "Every Night at Eight."

BOSTON — "Folies Bergeres" revue on stage. 12:03, 3:16, 6:32, 9:30. Screen: Esau Pitts in "Hot Tip." Tomorrow: Revue held over but new screen feature, "Thunder in the Night," with Edmund Lowe.

KEITH MEMORIAL—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers drawing applause from large audiences at the end of each dance number in "Top Hat." Edward Everett Horton producing plenty of laughs, too. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Color cartoon.

STATE—"Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo and Fredric March. 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:50, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Here Comes the Band," with Ted Lewis and Virginia Bruce, and "Air Hawks," with Wiley Post and Ralph Bellamy.

TREMONT—"My Heart Is Calling," and "Constant Woman." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Our Gang comedy, "Beginner's Luck"; "Spills and Splashes"; "Calico Dragon," color cartoon; "Buried Loot"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Shanghai," with Loretta Young and Charles Boyer. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Jane Withers in "Ginger."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." 3:35, 6:36, 9:38. John Boles in "Orchids to You."

UPTOWN—"Old Man Rhythm." 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55, "Lady Tubbs."

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA Civic Theater Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Dean Road Playground Shell, 8:15.

Other Events

DRAMATIC READING—Free ERA entertainment. By Oliver E Bennett. Also music by string quartet. Parker Hill Branch Library 7:30.

ERA TENT THEATER—One act plays by amateur groups. Near the Playstead, Franklin Park. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Italian Paintings. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Willson	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra....	Baseball school...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Vocal soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Vocal duo; news..	Tito Guizar.....	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra...	Features; news....	Reports; feature..	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; recital.....	Minute Men.....	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas; news.	NBC male quartet.	Rines Or.; soloists	and chorus.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments..	Sports comment...	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ....	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogle Family....	News sketches....	Boake Carter; news	Union Vets. talk...
8:00	Nickelodeon: comedy;	Vallee Varieties;	Dramatic sketch..	Salon Melody
8:15	sketches; soloists....	Irene Bordoni;	"Parade of the	Hour: Wallen-
8:30	Cyril Pitts, tenor....	Robert Ripley;	Maestros": CBS	stein's Impres-
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Al Bernie; skit...	orch.; conductors.	sions; orchestra..
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Manhattan Choir..	Grant Park Con-
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks".....	cert, Chicago....
9:30	Roy Shield and his	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	Note Book: orch...
9:45	novelty orchestra...	Haenchen's Band.	median; sketches.	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Symphony Orch-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Terriss' Drama:
10:15	estra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Helen	soloists; orchestra	network sketch..
10:30	conductor; Josef	Jepson; Ramona;	Dramatized news;	George Olsen and
10:45	Stopak, violinist....	chorus; quartet...	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	"Ink Spots"; vocal...	Sports; music	Masters' Orchestra	.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Nat. Forum; Sen.	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	dance orchestra....	Nye, N. Dakota...	his orchestra.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano duo.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; guest speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Rio Rita," with Francia White, John Barclay, and A. Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety program.

Signals—Goodwin Calls For Care by Motorists

When a driver turns to the right or left or stops, he is supposed to signal his intentions with his left hand. Far too many, according to Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, have been remiss in their signaling. He doesn't like it.

Signaling, he contends, prevents accidents, and Mr. Goodwin is definitely determined to reduce accidents. Today he launched a new drive. This one will cause his departmental inspectors to take away driving privileges from those who don't know or don't use the prescribed signals.

Those applying for drivers' licenses will be asked about the hand signals, he said.

In Massachusetts, drivers are required to extend the left arm straight out when they want to turn left, to revolve the hand in a forward motion when turning right, and drop the hand with palm backward when stopping.

Deported—Newfoundlander Wasted His Opportunities

Twenty-one years ago, Harry Taylor came to "the land of opportunity" from Newfoundland, with the same chances which some young foreigners have used to reach the pinnacles of industrial, financial, educational and political success. Today he was aboard the steamer Newfoundland as it steamed toward St. John's. For Harry Taylor was being deported.

Instead of following the paths of success, his adventures led him down criminal trails. Finally he landed on two successive occasions in the Massachusetts Reformatory in Concord for larceny and breaking. His relatives are all in the United States now, but the serving of two sentences makes deportation for Harry a mandatory sentence.

Uncharitable—Diversion Of Milk Funds Charged

Henry C. Fielding, Assistant Attorney General for Massachusetts, was today instructed to seek Grand Jury indictments of promoters of alleged milk fund swindles. Involved in the situation which the Attorney General's office seeks to clear up were, the Milk Fund Foundation of America, the Metropolitan Boston Milk Fund, and the Greater Boston Free Milk Fund.

According to Mr. Fielding funds were solicited under the guise that they would be used for charitable purposes. This promise, it is charged, was not carried through. Very little, if any, milk was actually delivered to worthy recipients.

Held in connection with the affair is John R. Payne. Headquarters of the milk funds were located at 27 School Street.

Rains—Recall Drought Earlier in the Season

Heavy rains which yesterday deluged Boston and its suburbs at the end of the growing season, refocused attention on the short drought which Boston suffered several weeks ago during the height of the growing season when rain was badly needed.

According to the Weather Bureau the summer drought between June 21 and Aug. 21 produced only 1.46 inches of rain, a record with the exception of 1924 when there was recorded only .06 inches. Chief damage according to the bureau was to local lawns, gardens and golf courses. Main crops were hardly affected though the potato crop in Maine slightly felt the lack of necessary water.

Narcotics—Trade Plied At Near-By Race Tracks

Boston today heard a rather distressing tale of what race tracks mean to a community. It was a story of avarice, of kidnaping plots, of narcotics proffered for mankind, and, it was hinted, for beast.

The story was related to federal agents here by four men whom they charged with offering dope at New England race tracks. The arrests followed weeks of persistent work on the part of the agents who at times donned strange garb and posed as habitués of the tracks.

"Race tracks," one of the men is reported as admitting, "are great drug markets. Crowds of people craving new thrills are there. Besides there are the animals, you know," this with a knowing look.

When one of the questioners suggested that tracks should be closed up, he got a queer answer, "Well, they keep a lot of crooks at the races, betting, who otherwise would be out robbing banks, or something."

One of the peddlers is reputed to have informed federal agents that a plot to kidnap a prominent New England track official had been hatched by track hangers-on.

The four men were held on $10,000 bail each.

Phones—State Service To Be Speeded, Cheapened

Getting a Massachusetts state official by telephone is a pretty complicated series of operations. First, one calls Capitol 4600 and is connected with the auxiliary switchboard. Then he is put through to the official's secretary or one of his subordinates. Finally, if conditions are favorable and he has been connected with the right department he may speak to the official, if that personage happens to be in.

All these minor delays are to be done away with beginning next Monday, however. Twenty-one departments will be given individual auxiliary switchboards. The object of the new lines is to take the load off the main switchboard operators, eliminate the tying up of lines and make possible the employment of fewer operators.

Departments of Finance and Public Utilities, which are responsible for the change, today declared the savings effected would be worthwhile. The State's annual $40,000 telephone bill will be reduced by $8000, and is the first in a series of economies planned by Governor Curley.

Observers noted that the Curley balance sheet stood as follows today: Increase in Massachusetts' bonded indebtedness, $13,000,000; saving on the telephone bill $8000.

Comet—Railway Flier Draws Heavy Patronage

When the Comet, streamlined flier of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was delivered to the road there must have been many an old-time railroader who shook his head, talked of "skyrocket fads" and predicted failure.

But after three months of intensive daily operation between Boston and Providence, traffic figures, criterion of success to railroaders, have quite definitely proved the new train a success.

According to one of the officials of the road local travel between Boston and Providence has increased about 35 to 40 per cent. Significantly, about 60 per cent of this new travel has been drawn from buses and private cars, the official concluded.

[*What the "Comet" proves in railroading: Page 3.*]

Italy's Stand Fixed, Aloisi Tells Council

(Continued from Page 1)

violates its promises. Italy has shown 50 years of patience, but its policy of collaboration has been constantly thwarted. When the British in 1923 were opposed to Ethiopia's admission to the League, Italy generously supported that country and afterwards signed a treaty of friendship. But experience has shown the futility of this method of dealing with a nation which will not change its barbaric practices.

The menacing character of Baron Aloisi's last words is unmistakable. Italy—he said, slowly and icily—would fail in duty to itself if it did not withdraw confidence in Ethiopia and take all necessary measures for the security of its colonies and interests.

The die then seems cast if the words solemnly uttered in the hearing of the world have any meaning.

Jèze Surprised

Prof. Gaston Jèze, the French jurist who represents Ethiopia, professed surprise at the accusations and declared that Italy has shifted its ground. The pretext of Ualual, on which Italy had hitherto counted, is now demolished, and therefore Italy makes new general charges.

Professor Jèze's piece of special pleading produced some effect on the Council, though a careful reading of the report on Ualual shows that if in conclusion no responsibilities are fixed, the whole narrative reveals the provocativeness of the Ethiopians in undemarcated territory occupied without protest by Italians for years.

What Next?

What can the Council do?

The British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, made an eloquent plea for peaceful settlement. He expressed gratitude to Italy for her co-operation and declared there was no question of political or economic conflict between Britain and Italy and no apprehension lest the special interests of England be ignored. His tone was conciliatory and persuasive and displayed emotional trust in League methods, but he could not, of course, hope to influence the position which Italy has taken.

France Avoids Sanctions

Premier Pierre Laval of France confined himself to generalities of no particular importance though he made one sly allusion to the past complacency of Britain towards treaty violation. It is stated in the lobbies that he has made it clear that France is resolved to have nothing to do with sanctions, which in his opinion would enlarge the prospective conflict and bring incalculable disaster on Europe.

The Council, having fulfilled its obligations of meeting to consider the Ethiopian affair, can now, if it pleases, allow days and weeks to elapse before taking a decision.

Submarine Tarpon Launched

GROTON, Conn., Sept. 5 (*AP*)—The submarine Tarpon, latest addition to the United States Navy's undersea fleet, was launched yesterday, while a large gathering of Government and State dignitaries cheered. Miss Eleanor K. Roosevelt, daughter of Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, sponsored the craft.

What's Going On In the Arts

Emphasis on Shakespeare

A RESTORATION of emphasis upon Shakespeare is the general objective of Henry Herbert, who is staging revivals of "Othello" and "Macbeth" for the Crosby Gaige management for presentation at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, beginning Sept. 12. After the Boston engagement the company will appear in New York and then will tour the country. Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper are to have the leads, with Kenneth MacKenna and Alexandra Carlisle in the chief supporting roles.

Talking of his plans during an interval in rehearsals, Mr. Herbert said that the plays would be staged as if continuous in action, with a single interval midway in the evening. To accomplish this a permanent setting will be used, consisting of a forestage and a main acting stage in the form of half a hexagonal. On this main stage will be placed the movable objects required by the action and other essentials to give the space the required color of the place. This color will be accented by objects seen in the background through a gauze, simply to give a clue to the scene—a harbor, a forest, a castle, and the like. Anything like realistic settings will be avoided. The speed of the performances will make it possible to use a fuller and more rounded version of each play then is customary where time must be saved for scenic changes, or where the text must be cut to throw a distorted emphasis upon the part of the star performer.

Mr. Herbert believes that waits between scenes are out of key with these times, to say nothing of being inconsistent with Shakespeare's method of telling a story. He would have the stage dominated by Shakespeare and the actor, with the scene designer at no time sufficiently in evidence to attract attention to his contribution. Yet the pictorial element is important in that the eye of the spectator must be kept interested with envelopments of the action that avoid monotony. Draperies will serve to enclose the main acting space for intimate scenes, and the forward angles of the hexagon will be useful in aiding the illusion when a personage is to be seen by the spectators but not by others on the stage, as in the scene when Othello overhears Iago talking about Bianca.

As an actor himself, Mr. Herbert feels very strongly about Shakespearean sets that get in the actor's way. He will have no front scenes going on while backstage a full set is being arranged with hammering and thuds. His forestage episodes are to be acted, like all the others, in a medium of silence. There are to be no freak devices used, such as those sometimes imposed upon the banquet scene in "Macbeth." The battle scene in "Macbeth," with its succession of "alarums and excursions" will be presented half in silhouette, with an indication of the passage of time in the successive surges of the figures of the soldiers.

Above all, Mr. Herbert doesn't want any singing of Shakespeare, since there is no need to put beauty into his lines; it is merely necessary to draw the beauty out. To do this, the player should indicate the thought and emotion behind the words. This done, the word music will take care of itself.

Mr. Herbert's Shakespearean experience began in England in the Benson company at Stratford. He was in Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean productions in New York in 1916. Since then, besides acting for Belasco and the Theater Guild, among varied engagements, he has staged "Henry IV," part one, and "Troilus and Cressida" for the Players Club in New York, in addition to staging numerous modern plays.

E. C. S.

"Nell Gwyn"

ANOTHER British film graces the screen of the Fine Arts Theater. This is "Nell Gwyn," a British and Dominions production featuring Anna Neagle as the flower girl and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Charles II.

It is an exceptionally entertaining photoplay. The authors (amusingly listed as King Charles II, Samuel Pepys, Nell Gwyn and Miles Malleson) have restricted their study of this royal love affair to Nell's conquest of the King and her succesful rivalry with the Duchess of Portsmouth (Jeanne de Casalis). They have contrived to give the piece the saltiness and gusto of the Restoration without making it in any way offensive—an achievement indeed.

The plot follows closely the accepted facts of history, except for a prologue and epilogue which depict Nell passing on in squalor. History, in other words, is defied for the sake of a superimposed moral.

Miss Neagle is a captivating Nell, and Sir Cedric gives a carefully studied portrait of the pleasure-loving King. They are supported by an excellent cast which includes Esme Percy as an engaging Pepys and Miles Malleson as an attractive Chiffinch. The music and lyrics by Edward German and Philip Braham are expressive of the mood if not the modes of the period and the direction of Herbert Wilcox is brisk and well paced.

The shorts include a study of "Mites of the Ocean," "Hindu Holiday," a "Musical Mood," a Mickey Mouse cartoon in color and the Fox newsreel.

In Support

Alexandra Carlisle, in Shakespearean Repertory With Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. The Company Opens Sept. 12, at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, With "Othello"

Campaign for Names Opens Under People's Mandate for Peace

Clark M. Eichelberger, editor of the Chronicle of World Affairs, and national director of the League of Nations Association, and J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the main speakers at a meeting presided over by George H. Spencer, secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, to be held in the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on Friday, Sept. 6, at 5 p. m.

The meeting will be the opening gun of a campaign to secure signatures to the People's Mandate for Peace, which is a petition calling on the governments that have renounced war in the Kellogg-Briand Pact to stop preparations for war, to use existing agencies for the peaceful settlement of present and future conflicts, and to secure international action for disarmament and economic co-operation. The mandate will be presented to the governments of the world as an expression of the universal desire for peace.

Other speakers on the program will include Alice Stone Blackwell, suffragist; Miss Irene Armstrong, director of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association; Rabbi Cohen of Temple Israel; and Arthur J. Moriarty, secretary of the Typographical Union and recently-appointed member of the Interstate Compact Commission.

The meeting is indorsed by church, peace and labor organizations and by individuals, including Mrs. Augustus Holzman of Jewish Charities, Dr. George Hubbard Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University and director of the World Peace Foundation; Bernard J. Rothwell, representing business, and Joseph Lee, president of the Massachusetts Civic League.

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Ten Guesses (80)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; the Silver Purchase Act authorizes the acquisition of silver until it comprises one fourth of the monetary stocks.
2—Yes; intransitive verbs assisted by a preposition may be used in the passive: "We relied on the car"; "The car was relied on." Also, if the intransitive verb is followed by a cognate object: "They sang a song"; "A song was sung."
3—Yes.
4—Yes; he became President at the age of 43. Grant became President at 46, and Cleveland at 47.
5—No; it travels 770 miles.
6—Yes; silver melts at 960.5 degrees Centigrade, and gold at 1063 degrees.
7—Yes; at the north and west of Ecuador.
8—Yes; 2.54.
9—Yes; he vowed that if the children of Ammon were delivered into his hands (Judges 12:30), he would offer up as a burnt offering whatever came out of his house to meet him when he returned home. His daughter came out.
10—Yes; Mt. Everest is 29,141 feet above sea level, and a sounding in the Pacific off the island of Mindanao indicates a depth of 35,400 feet.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

passengers accepted the interruption of their holiday cruise without a sign of panic. Instead, they sang as they waited their turn at the lifeboats and sang again as they pulled away to safety. There were no casualties.

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MIAMI, Fla.—Swiftly and uneventfully, the last group of passengers was removed today from the stranded and battered liner Dixie, their perilous reef-bound prison since last Monday night. In less than three hours, the last of the 143 marooned passengers was transferred. The life boats shuttled over placid waters, the hurricane that caught the Dixie having spent its force.

Crash—Infractions Charged in Cutting Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission today charged 45 violations of commission rules and regulations for radio apparatus in reporting on an investigation of the airplane crash which killed Senator Bronson Cutting and five other passengers. Most of the violations appeared to be minor infractions. The commission announced that these had nothing to do with the handling of the machine.

The accident was not caused by the radio failure, the commission reported. Investigators found, however, that, as a result of failure to comply with commission rules, it was difficult to determine the exact nature of the messages sent and received by the airplane on its last flight. Most infractions represented failure to make proper entries in the radio log, or entry in understandable form.

New High—Reached by Industrial Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The most active buying in weeks sent prices of leading shares up $1 to $4, several to new 1935 highs, in the New York Stock Exchange today.

Among shares at new peaks for the year were Westinghouse Electric, up more than $2.50 to above $69; Chrysler up about $1.50 to around $65; Johns Manville up about as much to around $70; Case, around $1.50 higher to close to $75, and Bendix Aviation, up more than $1 to above $20. American Can rose about $4 to above $140, and duPont $3 to above $121. United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, New York Central and Union Pacific advanced about $1. Utilities participated but slightly in the advance.

Comet's Three Months Prove Streamlined Train Is No Fad

Three months' service by the Comet, the New York, New Haven & Hartford's streamline train between Boston and Providence, which first streaked its way between those two cities June 5, have proved that one more streamline train has justified itself. Most worthwhile things start from the bottom and climb upward; those which skyrocket into extraordinary popularity immediately, like the rocket itself, are gone, soon to be forgotten. Witness the midget golf courses.

The spirit of the passengers on streamlined trains is, perhaps, best typified by the wail of a small boy who climbed off the Comet at South Station with his mother.

"But, Mamma," he quavered, "I don't *wanna* get off."

Practically everyone who is fortunate enough to ride this blue and silver marvel of locomotion shares the little boy's feeling.

Stop, Look and Listen

The Comet is celebrating its three-month anniversary today, and it is still a source of wonder and interest to the people of the surrounding countryside. They stop their work in the fields or rush to windows to watch it shoot past like the comet for which it was named. They throng the bridges under which it passes, especially, and hang over the edges in anticipation of that brief moment when they may see the Comet whizz by. At night, particularly, is the train a sight worth waiting to see. On the front engine is a powerful light that throws its stream vertically; this falls back and lights up the entire train, making it a thing of real beauty.

The streamlined trains have been the railroads' bid for the re-establishment of their former popularity. Improved highways, buses, and the ever-increasing use of automobiles had made serious inroads on the railroad traffic. Drastic steps had to be taken to save the trains from falling into disuse. The birth of the streamline idea was the first light to break through the clouds; slowly the idea grew until it became more widespread throughout the country.

The use of the motorcar for cross-country driving and intercity commutation has by no means been abandoned. But there has been an encouraging increase of travel on The Comet, steady and certain, which points to a lasting and permanent place in railroad travel.

When the old horse trains were first introduced, there were doubtless many who rode on them simply for the ride itself, not because of any particular destination. The first steam trains probably also bore passengers who had come for the thrill of it, and this is true of the streamlined trains, as well. According to one of the conductors on this particular train, there are those—more than a few—who seem to find the $1.75 round trip fare very little to pay for the fun of the ride itself. To the children, in whom the thrill of a ride, whether on a merry-go-round or in an airplane, is inherent, the train is a joy forever. They love to watch the telegraph poles flash by, and to press their faces against the glass to watch the ever-changing scenery.

Destroyer of Distance

The streamlined train is doing on solid earth practically what the airplane does high above the clouds; it is rapidly destroying a great sense of distance and space. Time was—not at all long ago—when friends living in Boston and Providence saw each other occasionally. The drive through the traffic of both cities was tedious and unpleasant. To go on the train meant a dirty trip, and during the summer months, an uncomfortably warm trip. The dirt, especially, caused both men and women to think along the lines of dark clothes, and these are lines along which everyone dislikes to think in the summer time! But stepping on the streamlined train, with its air conditioning, is no more of a trick than riding into Boston from one of the suburbs—and much cleaner!

But—"the proof of the pudding"? Local travel between Boston and Providence has increased from 35 per cent to 40 per cent, according to one of the officials of the company. He makes no fancy claims of twice or three times as much travel on the Comet. But of this percentage, perhaps the most significant fact is that 60 per cent of it has been drawn from other means of transportation. Other local trains have fallen off in travel from 5 to 6 per cent.

Every Sunday the Comet makes an excursion trip from Providence to Provincetown. This trip to the old village which clings to the tip of Cape Cod is the high spot of the week for many people. Tickets go on sale for this trip the Monday before—by Wednesday or Thursday the entire capacity is sold out, and the last days of the week find the ticket office hopefully haunted by those who would like to be the first to claim any tickets which might be turned in.

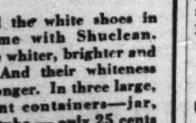
Of the five round trips made daily between Boston and Providence, the heaviest are those of earlier morning, around noon, and evening. This indicates that people like to go to the two cities to spend the day with friends perhaps, attend a theater, or transact business — anything which might require an unbroken morning, afternoon, or full day. Their comments are invariably favorable. Women are most impressed by the harmonious color scheme—the blue-lined drapes and the rust-colored seats. The speed is the greatest asset, in the minds of the men.

Tampa Polls Big Vote In Re-electing Mayor

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP)—Complete official returns from Tuesday's city election, guarded by state troops, showed Mayor R. E. L. Chancey the winner for re-election over former Mayor D. B. McKay by 9325 to 5084.

Despite a stormy day the total vote cast came within 58 of equaling the all time record of four years ago. The new total was 14,409. Four years ago it was 14,467.

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon



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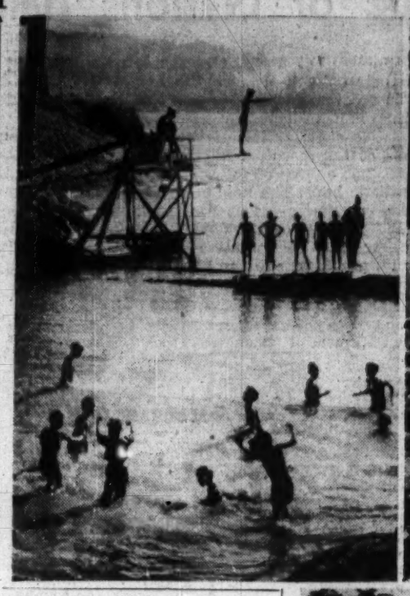
High Grade Bakers' and Pastry
FLOURS
MILLS AT
Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

Scenery Appeals More to New England Tourist Than History

Sea food second in list of attractions that brought $400,000,000 to the six States last summer, in great recovery, with courtesy, sports and historical appeal at the bottom of the list.



Does $400,000,000 spent by 4,000,000 tourists in New England this year, a 15 to 20 per cent increase over last year, indicate that New England is poking its head above the depression?

Business men throughout New England today were quick to reply to this question with a thunder of affirmatives. A few months ago many of these same business men indicated their intention to hitch their wagons to the "recreation" star for the pull back to recovery.

Well—the star has done some soaring. The New England Council reported the best recreation business since the start of the depression. Summer camps were 20 per cent ahead of last year's attendance. Almost $100,000,000 was spent by tourists in Maine.

Overnight camps were far and away ahead of last year's business. Applications for New England routings made through the Boston Automobile Club, leaped ahead of last year's figures.

Yet, for a land teeming with historical lore, New England's chief attraction to the tourist was found to be scenery, with food, particularly sea food, assuming second place. Next in the order of importance, based on questionnaires sent to thousands of visitors, were climate, reasonable rates, comfort, quiet, modern conveniences, service, courtesy, sports and historical appeal.

Show Smoother Sailing

The above reports are clear barometers of smoother sailing ahead. The economic significance of this increased influx of new consumers into New England, staying on an average of 17 days and spending $100 each, is obtained by following the tourist dollar into the various avenues through which it circulates.

Take the farmer for instance. Many of these producers are wholly dependent upon the tourist trade for their livelihood. Some farmers who are not close to their markets now have the markets come to them. And many who once trucked their products to market, find it more profitable to sell through roadside stands, saving the costs of transportation and packing.

Other lines also recorded significant gains. More than $100,000,000 were paid by tourists to department and chain stores. Souvenir dealers and confectioners gathered in $30,000,000. Overnight places reaped $100,000,000. Transportation agencies took another $100,000,000.

$30,000,000 for Souvenirs

Souvenir dealers and confectioners gathered in $30,000,000. Overnight places reaped $100,000,000. Transportation agencies took another $100,000,000.

Recollect that these figures refer only to the spending by visitors from out-of-New England, apart from the sums contributed by the 90 per cent of local citizens who recreate within New England.

The visitors purchased farm properties upon which they spent money for improvements. Vermont reported sales of more than $1,000,000 worth of farm property to out-of-staters in the last three years.

One Maine telephone exchange alone reported $8000 a month collected in toll calls from local visitors during the summer. A food chain reported a 37 per cent increase in sales during the summer period.

Why They Come

Summer visitors purchased souvenirs, paid gasoline taxes which go to pay for New England roads, bought products from local farmers remote from city markets, consumed electricity, purchased sport clothes and paid toll bridge charges.

This steady flow of currency—the tourist dollar has been the least affected by the depression—provides the nucleus for an all-New England campaign to build a defense against declining manufactures. One of the first steps has been to find out why the tourist comes to New England. Reasons provided today by the New England Council range from the quiet of New England hills to the thunder of the surf along the hundreds of miles of New England's rocky coastline.

Even the names of Maine's towns and rivers contributed to the development of recreation. One tourist confessed that his fascination for such names found him summering in Maine every year. There was always the hope of some time mastering such tongue-twisters as Pottawatomie, Passadumkeag, Molechunkenmunk, Osatowie and Chesuncook.

$10,000 for Storm Relief

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP)—Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate, announced today he had telegraphed the American Red Cross authority to draw on him for $10,000 "as a starter" for Florida Keys disaster relief.

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Excellent Restaurant

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SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS
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Relief Is Rushed To Stricken Florida

(Continued from Page 1)

cemetery here, for those who perished when the wind and waves laid their camps flat.

Meanwhile, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, as new chairman for the American Red Cross was directing relief for the first major catastrophe of his régime. National headquarters were kept open all night. A motorcade of ambulances was dispatched from Miami to collect injured persons. They carried food and supplies and were ready to build temporary bridges if necessary, in order to reach the stricken communities.

They communicated with Miami by means of a portable radio. Eleven Red Cross relief workers were ordered to Florida, including Dr. William Dekleine, medical director.

The Red Cross had mobilized 35 small boats in the affected area to carry the injured to Miami. Members of the American Legion were working with the rescue squad sent to take care of the veterans.

Army and navy headquarters in the region were instructed to give all the aid they could. Coast guard vessels were being routed to the area to be used as hospital ships. The Commerce Department sent two inspectors from Jacksonville to investigate the grounding of the liner Dixie and to aid in the salvaging after passengers have all been removed.

New Storm Is Forecast

There was one Government agency that was moving ahead of the storm instead of behind it—the weather bureau. Today it was warning shipping along the Atlantic Coast to prepare for gales from the Virginia Capes to Hatteras. Vessels could expect the winds to reach gale force in this section on Friday, it said.

(In the last year the weather bureau has taken important steps to improve the accuracy of its forecasts of disastrous storms such as has just struck Florida. An additional half-hour warning, it is estimated, may save hundreds of lives in the center of a storm by giving people time to board up their homes or take to more stable buildings.)

The airplane has been called into service to make upper air soundings making possible use of the air-mass method of forecasting. Observations are transmitted by radio from the point where they are taken to the forecasting station.

Only recently did the weather bureau get these new facilities for testing the condition, direction and speed of the movement of these air masses which are said to be vital in accurate forecasting.

Upper Right: By a Staff Photographer
Lower: Courtesy of Maine Development Commission

Group of Pictures Showing Various Activities of a Summer in New England

Dixie Rescue Ships Save 164 While 143 Await Calmer Seas

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 5—A fleet of rescue ships stood by the Morgan Liner Dixie today, their lifeboats ready to lower away with calmer seas and take off the 143 passengers still aboard the coastal steamer, grounded on treacherous French Reef since Monday night.

Before the rising seas and heavy rains forced an end to rescue operations last night, six vessels had taken off 110 passengers and 54 members of the commissary crew. Of these, 134 were landed at Miami.

Capt. E. W. Sundstrom, master of the Dixie, and officers aboard the ships hove to alongside her expected the seas would subside sufficiently in the morning hours to allow completion of the transfer.

Seventy-seven members of the crew, all of whom won high praise for their courage and gallantry in the two days and two nights of fearful anxiety on the hurricane-swept liner, were still aboard the Dixie.

How many would be taken off was not known. The line's offices in New York announced a skeleton crew would be left aboard.

Among the ships standing by the Dixie today were Morgan Liners El Estero and El Capitan, the coast guard cutter Saukee and two United Fruit liners.

The first of the rescue ships to dock at Miami was the coast guard cutter Carrabassett. It carried 24 passengers.

Three other ships, docking soon after the cutter, were: the Morgan liner El Mundo, with 20 passengers; the Morgan liner El Occidente, with 36 passengers and 14 of the crew, and the United Fruit liner San Benito, with 40 of the crew.

The United Fruit liner Atenas, with 20 passengers from the Dixie aboard, proceeded up the coast to Charleston and the oil tanker Reaper, with 10 passengers aboard, continued on to Wilmington, N. C.

Florida Area Menaced By Return of Hurricane

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP)—A howling tropical hurricane that lashed the Florida Keys, leaving an estimated 250 to 500 dead, scores injured and heavy property damage in its wake, last night recurved and threatened to strike again with renewed fury on the west coast of the Peninsula north of St. Petersburg.

Scores of persons evacuted the little sponge fishing town of Cedar Key as the weather bureau predicted the storm, which had passed out over the Gulf, had turned.

While keeping close watch on the progress of the disturbance, Red Cross officials estimated that at least 200 World War veterans, located in FERA camps in the Florida keys, had perished when the storm struck that area.

Trucks loaded with supplies, supplied by the Red Cross, National Guard and volunteer groups, rumbled southward from here to aid the injured and those left homeless by the storm's fury.

President Roosevelt personally ordered all available federal forces to render aid and coast guard ships were dispatched to act as hospital bases in the isolated Keys.

Co-operating with land rescue workers and several coast guard seaplanes was a fleet of flying boats offered by the Pan American Airways.

Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida telegraphed Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, for an investigation into reported deaths among war veterans in FERA work camps on upper and lower Matecumbe Keys.

A similar request went to President Roosevelt last night from the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Coral Gables post of the American Legion.

"I want to find out why they didn't evacute those islands," Mr. Peterson said. "They had plenty of notice and I want to fix the responsibility. I will follow the matter vigorously."

The storm curled into Georgia with drenching rains and stiff winds, but damage in towns was mostly confined to fallen trees and signs. Extensive damage to peanut and pecan crops was reported in some localities.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, possibly without rain this afternoon, probably fair late tonight and Friday; cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably rain in the south portion; cooler Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly cooler; probably rain tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds; becoming northeast and increasing Friday; overcast weather, with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	69	Minneapolis	46	60
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	54	70	New York	68	72
Denver	56	72	Norfolk	76	88
Helena	52	78	Philadelphia	70	72
Jacksonville	78	82	St. Louis	60	76
Kansas City	50	72	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	64	94	Washington	70	76
Miami	76	84			

A—9 a. m. Sept. 5.
B—Maximum Sept. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:56 p. m., height 9.2 feet.
Friday 5:32 a. m., height 8.0 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 7:43 p. m.

People Taken Off Doric in Collision With French Tramp

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two other ships today took 736 holiday passengers off the Doric, of the Cunard-White Star Line, after its collision with the French freighter Formigny 70 miles off the coast of Portugal. Wireless messages said the Orion of the Orient Line had taken off 400 passengers and the Viceroy of India, the remainder.

Reuters' Lisbon correspondent said the 16,484-ton Doric was not seriously damaged. He reported the sea calm and the rescue accomplished without difficulty. Portishead picked up a radio report saying, "Formigny is OK."

The trim new Orion turned its maiden voyage into a rescue expedition, being the first to respond to the Doric's S O S. The Viceroy of India, a crack ship of the P. & O. Line, had recently been withdrawn from the London-Bombay Line to make several "first-class" cruises in the Mediterranean and South Atlantic waters.

Capt. A. C. Greig, master of the Doric, took command last April, after service with the Cunard Company since 1906. Last February, when he commanded the Aurania, he was presented with a silver cup by the Norwegian Government in recognition of the heroism of himself and his crew during attempts to rescue victims of the Sisto, which foundered in midatlantic last December.

At the time of the collision the Doric was bound from Gibraltar to London. The Formigny, 2166 tons, was bound from Dunkirk, France, to Oran, a seaport on the northwestern coast of Algeria. It was a double rescue for some of the passengers on the Doric. They had been picked up from the steamer Laurentic in the Irish Sea, Aug. 16, after the Laurentic had collided with the steamer Napier Star.

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Prices from $6.50 to $10.50
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ESTABLISHED 1879

Expansionist States Challenge Geneva

League Forced Out of Status Quo Period Toward New One of Regulated Peaceful Change When Japan Threw Off Restraints to Invade Manchuria —Italy and Germany Show Gap in Means to Satisfy National Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

any detail the history of those crowded 15 years and more, in which the world has been trying the great experiment of international organization. No other stretch of history of a mere decade and a half was ever filled with events of similar import.

Unprecedented Experiment

The experiment itself was on a scale without precedent. The forces it had to deal with were the toughest that any statesman ever tried to mold into a form variant from their nature; the forces of nationalism drawn from primeval depths and strong with the hidden fires of all the past centuries of animosity, suffering and oppression. Moreover, the foundations of the new order had to be laid upon the ruins of a world still smoldering with the fires of war. Three great empires had been destroyed, two of them breaking into separate nations with unresolved hostilities.

The economic effects of the World War were hardly less disturbing to the normal activities of nations, leaving a heritage of unpaid—and unpayable—war reparations and debts. Finally, the impact of these elements upon the world of credit turned a cyclic depression into a gigantic economic disaster.

Japan in Manchuria

This was the time chosen by Japan to deny that the experiment of the Covenant and the Paris Pact applied to Asia. Then Germany forsook discussion for politics of power, in order to force its way once more into the councils of nations; South American nations flouted the League's authority; and now comes the challenge to the whole method of pacific settlement by Signor Mussolini. Certainly the League has not been spared any test except the supreme one of Europe in flames.

But it is just this final catastrophe which has not happened; and any judgment of the vitality of the peace movement in the postwar period must take note of this fact. The late Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who was one of the wisest as well as one of the most studious of soldiers, calculated in the early days of the war—before the League of Nations was planned—that the fires the war had lighted would break out intermittently for a whole generation after it.

Postwar Wars Averted

This prophecy was based upon what had followed the major wars of the past. It was a sound judgment, if history were to be a guide. But history was falsified; throughout the most difficult years of reconstruction Europe kept the peace. The rôle of the League of Nations in this beneficent enterise has been widely criticized in the United States because it involved the maintenance of the status quo. The criticism was justified in so far as it pointed out that the League had not yet attained the full stature of an institution capable of imposing peaceful change of treaties upon recalcitrant nations.

But it was not justified as a basis for opposition in those trying years. For nearly a decade after the treaty of peace, Germany accepted the policy of "fulfillment" as preferable to the risk involved in resorting to force or the threat of it. The history of those years showed that there was a "sanction" behind the new state system of Europe which was not written into the Covenant; it was the incalculability and the general disaster of modern war, disaster to the victor as well as the defeated.

The lesson of the World War was that decisions on the battlefield are not the final ones. When nations are beleaguered they become dependent on those which have the essential supplies, dependent to a degree which falsifies strategy. The third party may win. The interdependence of nations is never more obvious than in war. These points must be kept in mind by those who say that the League lacks sanctions.

Indirect Sanctions

The fear of incalculable disaster, of anarchy in the heart of Europe, acted like a sanction throughout this whole period. It still does—for Europe.

But there came a time when the negative action of the League, in preventing war, had to be balanced by positive action in revising the peace treaties and breaking down the Chinese walls of tariffs and other obstacles to trade by which nationalism kept Europe in a state of economic siege. In short, a League of Nations, if it were to prove adequate to its task, would have to fit a dynamic and not a static world. Otherwise the dynamism would explode in crises and wars, no matter what pledges were taken against such an eventuality.

This was the test of the League in what might be called the second period of its history, that which began in Mukden. Up to the time when the Japanese in Manchuria resorted to force to assert what they regarded as their rights, the general trend of League endeavor had been toward the same ideals as those expressed by the Paris Pact—renunciation of war as an instrument of policy.

Prevention Only Begun

While the Covenant provided machinery, lacking in the Pact, for the pacific settlement of disputes, it was like the Pact in putting emphasis upon the maintenance of peace and not upon the prevention or cure of those antecedent conditions which might bring war. It is true that Article XI brings the League into action in case of a menace of war, and that other clauses call for the elimination of conditions which might give rise to conflict. But these provisions have had as yet no adequate procedure behind them, at least for use among the great powers.

The substitutes for war itself are indicated: Council or Assembly; World Court; arbitration, and diplomacy. But it is only when disagreements threaten to become crises that the international machinery of today really begins to work. Anything else is likely to be regarded as unwelcome interference, savoring of a superstate.

Stress on Disarmament

This fact explains, in part, the unique emphasis put upon disarmament by the powers at Geneva. Here was a subject which apparently did not invade the field of politics and yet contributed directly to peace. At least that was the lesson drawn from the Washington Naval Conference, which transferred the problem from politics to arithmetic and set most people working out ratios of power to be assigned to different nations.

The two chief naval powers, Britain and the United States, had little difficulty with their ratios, because there would be no likely use of them in future tests of strength between the two nations. But, in continental Europe, where nations are afraid of one another, the problem is one of security first and then disarmament in proportion as the substitutes for war become strong enough to rely upon.

The French have always been the exponents of this political conception of disarmament, but all other continental nations agree with their theory, including Germany. The French stated it in final form in November, 1932, at the Disarmament Conference. They put in the foreground "the organization of peace," and accepted measures of limitation and reduction of arms in proportion to the progress made in international justice.

Accepting French View

The British accepted these principles in the following spring; and it was with this development in mind that Norman Davis made his historic statement at the conference, that the United States would do nothing to thwart such efforts at international co-operation, meaning that we should not insist upon full neutral rights of trade with a nation that had wantonly attacked another.

It will need more space than is available here to prove the thesis that the dramatic success of the Washington Conference was largely responsible for the long delays in Geneva, because it put the Disarmament Conference on the wrong line. In any case, this institution—a nursling of the League—had just got away from the earlier oversimplification of the problem, and was at last on solid ground when the withdrawal of Germany wrecked all its plans.

German Rearmament

The reasons for these were twofold: the slowness of the disarmament negotiations, which left Germany suffering unequal treatment under the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty, and the failure of the League or the powers, to set about any formal revision of that treaty.

Perhaps one should add, judging from the acclaim given to Reichsführer Hitler for having restored universal service, and from the enthusiastic support given to armaments by an impoverished people, that the resentment cherished in Germany at being denied a full-sized army and navy was keener than was appreciated in democratic countries. The army meant to it, strangely enough, the symbol of liberty.

Much more fundamental than even the race in armaments is the issue which underlay the German demands, that of the revision of treaties. A generation that has been schooled to think of the peace treaties as the last word in iniquity, and has accepted the schooling without an effort to learn how much of Europe's ills were due, not to it, but to the war and the prewar maladjustments, makes treaty revision the criterion of the League's capacity.

Respect for Treaties

Without entering into the merits or demerits of these particular treaties, the fact remains that such a test of the League goes far beyond the political thinking of any country in the years which produced the Covenant.

Respect for treaties was considered to be the cornerstone of international dealing, and still is so considered. They were formerly drawn to run for all time, when dealing with fundamental relations. Only by agreement can they be modified. The Covenant provided in Article XIX for their revision; but the provision remains a dead letter. If it could be made to live it would vivify the whole League, and the Mussolinis and the Hitlers could come and go without affecting its essential place in the world. For such an instrument of equity would do more than suppress wars; it would anticipate them.

Providing for Change

The Permanent Studies Conference called by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League has this subject, "Peaceful Change," on its program for the next two years. It is the central problem of our time, so far as the nations of higher culture are concerned. But it is much more than the problem of treaty revision. It is also that of the equitable management of the partnership of nations in dealing with the natural resources of the earth.

Signor Mussolini's aim is respectable, if it is to put to better use the wasted hillsides of Abyssinia; but his method is the law of the jungle. The League has already made a good start on the other way, by its mandate system, which is working well upon the whole. It is based upon the principle that the resources on the lands of backward peoples cannot be exploited to their injury.

The mistake made by the League, for which it is paying now, was in admitting Abyssinia as a member and not waiting for the time when it would find asylum as a mandate. There were two reasons for this, the strategy of diplomacy which brought Ethiopia into the League as a pawn in a European game; and the pride of Ethiopians in their independence.

Nationalism Basic Hurdle

These two, widely divorced as they seem, are but manifestations of the one underlying force which the world community must overcome—but also by which it has largely reached its present structure—Nationalism.

The League, as the symbol of the new order, is at grips, not merely with the incidents of today, however serious they are. It is struggling against forces as old as the world; and the miracle is that in its few years of history it has not only halted the menace of war on Balkan, Baltic and Danubian frontiers, policed the Saar, saved Austrian and Hungarian credits, fought crime and disease, mapped out communications and blueprinted the plans for disarmament, but that it has mobilized intelligence to make its great reform work. There is no doubt of the ultimate outcome when thought is on the march.

League of Nations Balance Sheet

INQUIRY in almost any group shows a large percentage who—without being able to document their opinion—believe the League of Nations has been discredited in theory as well as in practice. Many are ready to state without reservation that Geneva has failed more than it has succeeded.

Yet an objective examination of the facts discloses a preponderance of successes. Moreover, most of the so-called failures are really borderline cases where some progress has been made. The charge of failure often arises from a lack of precise knowledge, or from a nonrealistic hope. The hold of age-long maladjustments has been underestimated, and League power—as at present limited by state sovereignty—overestimated.

Finally, it is frequently overlooked that the League is only what its members choose to make it. However great its potentialities for peace, they cannot be fully realized until states utilize its procedures to the height of their possibility.

Achievements

Peace has been kept in postwar Europe, largely through League settlement of inflammatory disputes:

Czech-Polish Frontier: July 28, 1920, Conference of Ambassadors fixed frontier in Jaworzina region Czechoslovakia protested. League Council settled dispute.

Poland-Lithuania: Sept. 5, 1920, Poland appealed to Council to avert war with Lithuania. Oct. 7, 1920, parties agreed to maintain neutrality.

Albania: June 21, 1921, protested to Council that Greek and Serb-Croat-Slovene troops were in Albanian territory. League Commission maintained till 1923, when need had passed.

Aaland Islands: Sweden and Finland disputed sovereignty over inhabitants. League negotiated settlement by convention of April 6, 1922.

Upper Silesia: German-Polish boundary convention, June 3, 1922.

Greece-Italy: Italian commissioner murdered in Greek territory while determining Greco-Albanian frontier. Rome made demands, then occupied Greek island of Corfu. Greece appealed to Council, Sept. 1, 1923. Parties accepted settlement.

Memel: Lithuania refused terms of city's transfer by Conference of Ambassadors. Council convention, May 18, 1924, provided transfer acceptable to Lithuania.

Greece-Bulgaria: Oct. 22, 1925, Bulgarian appeal to League in border clash. Acting President Briand of Council telegraphed parties to withdraw troops until Council had met. They did, 2½ hours before battle to open. Dec. 7, report before Council, providing Greek indemnity to Bulgaria. Accepted by parties. War averted.

Iraq: Turkey and Great Britain failed to agree on boundary under Treaty of Lausanne. Referred to Council, 1924. Dispute settled, Dec. 16, 1925.

Leticia: Colombia-Peru boundary dispute. Leticia given to Colombia, May 20, 1934.

Saar: Plebiscite under League auspices, Jan. 13, 1935, with international police force, decided rich industrial territory's return to Germany. Disorder or possible war averted on one of thorniest postwar problems.

Reverses and Delayed Projects

It is blatant to call all League activities failures on which substantial progress has not yet been made. The following are major reverses or delayed projects:

Vilna: Seized from Lithuania by Poland during armistice arranged by League. Poland has kept city. Frontier animosity persists.

Manchuria: Japan defied League to seize Manchuria. But League condemned this action in resolution of Feb. 24, 1933, keeping its principles intact.

Chaco: League efforts in the Chaco conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay were hampered by regional American loyalties. Paraguay refused its peace formula and resigned from the League on Feb. 23, 1935. The present truce and peace conference at Buenos Aires were arranged by the United States, Chile and Argentina, after many previous failures by American states.

Disarmament: 1927—Geneva naval conference fails.

1932 to date—General Disarmament Conference (including non-League members) comes to virtual standstill.

Chief reasons: Japanese occupation of Manchuria, 1931-2; Germany's last withdrawal from conference, Oct. 14, 1933; German rearmament this year; failure to resolve political problems on which disarmament depends.

Economic Collaboration: 1927—Geneva Economic Conference makes small advances, but fails in major objective when governments refuse to lower tariff walls, as proposed.

1933—London Economic Conference. Similar outcome. Devaluation of United States dollar prevented currency stabilization, a major aim.

Unknown to the general public, the League quietly performs countless social services on a world scale. Even if the peace-making procedures broke down irreparably, social workers everywhere would undoubtedly unite to continue the League's endeavors in behalf of women and children, labor, refugees and others. It is constantly at work against the opium traffic and similar international abuses.

Italy Accuses Ethiopia

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP)—A partial text of the Italian memorandum against Ethiopia, placed before the Council of the League of Nations yesterday, follows:

The importance of the Ethiopian state as regards Italy is illustrated by the sole fact that Ethiopia's frontiers, fronting the Italian East African colonies, extend over 2000 kilometers.

Four facts have characterized Italo-Ethiopian relations in the last 40 years:

First, an Ethiopian refusal to define her frontiers with the Italian colonies, consequently the illegal occupation of Italian territories by Ethiopia.

Second, a continual offense against the immunity of Italian diplomatic and consular representatives in Ethiopia, which was their inherent right.

Third, permanent offense against the lives and goods of Italian citizens living in Ethiopia who were prevented from developing economic enterprises, whatsoever their nature.

Fourth, offenses and attacks against the lives of Italian citizens, even on Italian territories themselves.

Ethiopia violated not only all the Italo-Ethiopian treaties, she even tried to violate by armed force the territories of the Italian colonies.

Nor has any security been given Italian subjects, resident or transient, in Ethiopian territory. The Italian Government presents fifteen examples of such violations.

51 Raids and Invasions

Even more serious and numerous still are the violences inflicted by Ethiopia through raids, aggressions and invasions in Italian territory itself.

Italy herewith sets forth fifty-one examples between 1923 and 1935.

This chronic state of disorder in Ethiopia has for years obliged the bordering states to guarantee their interests through treaties and conventions. Such accords are based upon a definite and irreparable split up of the present Ethiopian state. The Ethiopian territory is subdivided into spheres of influence, leaving the greatest part to Italy.

The predominant Italian interests, which these diplomatic acts recognized juridically, correspond to the factual situation by which Italy, which has the most urgent and recognized needs of colonial expansion, is the power which suffers the greatest damage from the present Ethiopian state.

Ethiopia's demand for admission to the League of Nations was not submitted to the Assembly until the Ethiopian Government assumed certain particular obligations. The League has the right and duty to demand in what manner the Ethiopian Government has responded to the confidence granted it and how it has carried out the general and particular obligations it assumed.

Offenses Against League

The Ethiopian State dominates its colonial regions with a robber government, exercising the slave trade and developing the "ghebbar" system. This is a form of slavery. The survival of slavery and the ghebbar system not only constitute an atrocious offense against civilization and a manifest violation of the obligations under the League Covenant, but also represent a flagrant violation of the particular obligation that was assumed by the Ethiopian Government at the moment of its admission to the League.

[There follows here an extensive documentation bearing on the slave trade, including long quotations from many authorities.]

Summary

In conclusion, we have extensively documented the following:

First, that Ethiopia recognizes slavery as a legal condition.

Second, that raids continue on a large scale for the capture of individuals destined to slavery.

Third, that the slave trade is practiced even now.

Fourth, that the Ethiopian Government participates in slave trade, either by accepting slaves in payment of taxes or by permitting the detachments of regular troops to capture slaves.

Fifth, that alongside slavery there exists the ghebbar system, under which subjected populations are reduced to a real servile state.

Sixth, that the Ethiopian Government has not taken any account of its obligations assumed under the League and the recommendations made to her by a commission of experts on slavery.

To the list and documentations showing the violations by Ethiopia of treaties signed by Italy, of treaties signed by other powers and of general and particular undertakings assumed toward the League of Nations, we add other forms of violations perpetrated by Ethiopia against the fundamental principles of humanity and civilization.

Conclusions

The Italian Government first set forth in this memorandum the status of Italo-Ethiopian relations and demonstrated Ethiopia's failure to carry out obligations assumed through special conventions with Italy.

In the second place, attention was drawn to the manner in which Italy fulfilled the obligations assumed when she became a member of the League.

No member of the League can invoke rights derived from the covenant when it has not fulfilled its own duties. On the other hand, it would be contrary to every principle of right and justice to pretend that members of the League are bound to observe rules of the covenant in their relations with a member who has placed himself outside the covenant by violating obligations undertaken.

Admission of Ethiopia to the League was a political act inspired by confidence that through participating in a system of international co-operation, as represented by the League, Ethiopia could be led to make alone the efforts necessary to lift herself, however gradually, toward the level of civilization of other peoples participating in the international community.

The League would act contrary to its own ends and mission if it took no note of this lesson of experience.

Ethiopia, by her conduct, placed herself openly outside the Covenant of the League of Nations and made herself unworthy of the confidence given her when she was admitted. Italy, rising up against such an intolerable state of affairs, defends her own safety, her own prestige and the good name of the League of Nations.

Alberta Forecasts Rust-Proof Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The prediction that within two years research laboratories in Manitoba will have sufficient rust-resistant wheat to seed the entire devastated areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was made recently in Edmonton by Maj. H. G. L. Strange, chief of the grain research bureau in Winnipeg.

Major Strange told of how this rust-resistant wheat had been perfected in the prairie provinces, and that this strain of wheat would so eliminate the calamity of rust that it would never again take its toll from the prairie wheat fields.

The loss from rust this year aggregating some 5,000,000 acres in Saskatchewan and Manitoba was caused, Major Strange said, by the rust spores blowing northward into Canada from Mexico with the prevailing southerly winds. The late crop and the hot weather in the prairies were conditions which made the grain susceptible to the rust.

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Swiss Chosen to Construct Road Opening Up Northwest Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Ethiopia is being opened up—peacefully.

Utterly landlocked, almost its only means of communication with the outside world hitherto has been the single-track railway which connects the capital, Addis Ababa, with Djibouti, the French seaport on the Red Sea.

Now Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has issued his fiat—and the roadmakers are going to get busy. They will be mainly Swiss, and their task will be to drive a fine road from the capital all the way to the Sudan frontier—450 miles distant. From the center of Ethiopia the road will run in a northwesterly direction to a station known as Kurmuk, where it will pass quite close to the point at which the Blue Nile leaves Ethiopian territory to enter the Sudan.

The concession has been granted to a Swiss engineering firm with headquarters in Zürich. The Emperor evidently felt it safer to entrust so important a task as the neutral concessionaire with no territorial ax to grind. The concession apparently includes considerable rights 40 miles on each side of the road—including mineral rights and a monopoly of all transport means in that section.

By a Staff Artist THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ethiopia Plans Road
New Highway Projected Between Capital and the Sudan Border, Near Where the Blue Nile Flows Across

Of special interest to Britain is the question whether the road will pass by Lake Tana—great natural reservoir of the Blue Nile and of vital economic importance to Egypt and the Sudan.

For many years Britain has hoped to connect the lake with the Sudan by means of a road. In 1919 Rome proposed to London an agreement in which Italy undertook to support the British claim for such a road as well as a concession to build a barrage on the lake. In return Britain was to support an Italian claim to a concession for a railway connecting the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland and running to the west of Addis Ababa. In a letter to Italy in 1925, the British Government explains that this "offer was not entertained at the time, chiefly owing to the strong objection felt to the idea of allowing a foreign power to establish any sort of control over the headwaters of the river so vital to the prosperity and even to the existence of Egypt and the Sudan."

Nevertheless, an agreement was signed by the two countries in December, 1925, whereby Britain undertook in return for Italian support in obtaining from Ethiopia a concession to build a barrage on Lake Tana and a motor road from the lake to the Sudan, to support Italy's trans-Ethiopian railroad. Subject to an Italian promise not to reduce the volume of water from the main Nile River, Britain promised to recognise "an exclusive Italian economic influence in the west of Ethiopia and in the whole of the territory to be crossed" by the proposed Eritrea-Somaliland railway.

Furthermore, Whitehall undertook to "support with the Ethiopian Government all Italian requests for economic concessions in the above zone." This arrangement with Italy was held by France to be a breach of the 1906 Three-Powers Treaty under which the present Paris negotiations to end the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are being held. It had a dramatic sequel. Ethiopia appealed to the League and both London and Rome were obliged to "explain" that their agreement was in no wise an imperialistic maneuver to carve up Ethiopia.

At present the journey between Addis Ababa and the Sudan takes several weeks and most of the trade is carried by beasts. When the new road has been completed the whole journey will only occupy a few days and is expected to do much to develop trade between the two neighbors.

Legion Backs Youth In Drive on Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

Salt Lake City, chairman, made known here today.

The Legion committee will recommend an educational program in which the public will be asked to be more on the side of the police and less on the side of the violator, as one means of lessening crime, Mr. Mabey said.

The 4000-word report of the Legion law and order committee will seek to dispel the popular beliefs that the younger generation is more lawless than that of a decade ago, and that men who engaged in battle are more prone to follow criminal paths today. The report also advances the thought that there are too many sumptuary laws on the statute books today.

A suggested program whereby the Legion through its many posts may have a definite part in reducing crime is contained in the report of the committee, of which Charles F. Ely of Massachusetts, Judge Benjamin D. Farrar of Illinois, Leo Duster of Iowa and Charles L. Woolley of Rhode Island are members.

For National Crime Institute

Participation of Legion posts in the following activities is advocated in the committee report:

Support of the movement to establish a national crime institute along the lines recommended by the Attorney General.

Continued support and development of youth activities as the best aid toward eradication of causes of crime, elimination of effects of poor environment and ultimate reduction of first offenders.

Investigation of the possibilities of adoption by states of the compact acts; model code of criminal procedure; legislation supporting the National Narcotic Act, and a national firearms law more effectively to prevent firearms reaching the hands of criminals

Steps to Be Recommended

The Law and Order Committee will recommend steps whereby the Legion may effectuate these purposes. They include appointment by each department commander of the Legion of a state law and order committee whose duties will include familiarization with the four interstate acts and codes named above:

Consultation of the governor, attorney general and state bar association to gain their attitude toward the proposals with a report back to the National Law and Order committee; the engaging of the Legion in a program of co-operation and support toward adoption of these laws; education of the posts as to the scope of the program and recommendation that the press and radio be used more for tracing criminals.

No Increase in Crime

The committee also expresses the opinion that there has been no serious increase of crime over other days. It states that as far back as 1902 the International Yearbook commented upon the serious crime wave then existing.

There were no accurate sources as to the extent of crime until the Department of Justice files were established in 1930, the report stated. It holds that there was no accurate estimate of crime conditions of 25 years ago. Greater publicity is given crime today than of old, and no corner of the world is so remote but what the news is broadcast in a few moments today, the report said.

Fail to Find Crime Wave

Members of the committee expressed the opinion that any reports of a tremendous crime wave sweeping America today over that of yesterday and that the "younger generation is going to the dogs" are unfounded by fact and erroneous.

The report cites the Army and Navy Register as authority for the statement that men in armed service during the World War numbered one-twentieth of the population of the United States and that ex-servicemen commit but one fortieth of the crimes. This, the report indicates, dispels the idea that men who saw battle are more prone to commit crime.

Too many sumptuary laws are on our statute books today, the report of the Legion Law and Order Committee stated.

A Woman in the News

Wide World

Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich
Resident Head of Hull House, Chicago

TO CONTINUE the work of the late Jane Addams, internationally famous advocate of world peace, founder of Hull House, and friend of thousands of foreign-born, is a stupendous task. But it has been undertaken by Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, recently appointed head resident of Hull House, because, she says, "the work must go forward."

All the friends of Miss Addams and sympathizers with her ideals must stand together, declared Mrs. Rich; and they must see that what she started along civic and social lines "moves onward." The traditions of Hull House must be preserved.

Mrs. Rich is not a stranger to Hull House. In fact she has lived there from time to time since 1914, and since 1926 has been a continuous resident. She has sat in conferences with Miss Addams many times, has sought her advice, carried out many of her suggestions, and has been a member of the official Hull House family for a long time.

With Immigrants

She is best known as director of the Immigrants' Protective League, whose back door is just across a shaded, quiet courtyard from Hull House. To this gray, dull-looking building, in the heart of an ever migrating foreign population, come numbers of people every month. They come for help in all kinds of difficulties that confront families born in one country and now struggling to get a foot-hold in another.

Their tales have been told, rather haltingly but with confidence, to a smiling, understanding woman. Mrs. Rich finds their stories and their problems a challenge. She never tires of hearing of their complicated situations.

"My wife is coming from Mexico. Does she need a passport?"

"We left the boy in Czechoslovakia until we could make a home for him. Can we bring him now?"

"My mother is in Lithuania. She has never seen her grandchildren. Could she come and live with us now?"

"Can you tell me how to fill out these naturalization papers?"

These are the kind of questions that pour into the ears of Mrs. Rich day after day. In the last year the league has been literally deluged with men and women bringing their naturalization papers and asking how to answer questions that might puzzle a lawyer.

Hundreds of people coming to Hull House for help are sent to the office of the league, which has become something like an auxiliary to that of Hull House.

From here, then, Mrs. Rich steps into the position of head resident of Hull House.

Citizenship

"New problems are already looking up," said she as she stopped for a few minutes interview. "Miss Addams was always ready to meet each new situation and could always see needs coming—needs for the Juvenile Protective League, the Immigrants' Protective League, factory inspection and playgrounds for children of crowded neighborhoods.

"One of the needs now is to give service to the increased number of people applying for citizenship. I would be very happy if Hull House were chosen as a center where assistance could be given the foreign-born in filling out their papers.

"New laws concerning immigration and naturalization, especially those about quotas, are difficult to understand and interpret," she said. The foreign-born are anxious to comply with the regulations, if they could only understand them."

She spoke of new problems which arise as each new wave of nationals rolls in. Directing attention to maps of the Hull House district hanging on the wall, Mrs. Rich pointed out how each tiny spot of color represented a different nationality.

Back in 1894, when Miss Addams moved in, the population was very mixed, with the immigration from Scandinavia, the British Isles and western Europe. Later it changed to a predominance of southern European peoples.

Politics and Welfare

"We have literally seen the history of immigration go past our door," she said. "Now we have the new challenge of increased leisure, which will mean an expansion of all of our departments—more music lessons, more art instruction, more sewing, more teaching of English and literature, more chance at pottery work."

But she brings to the office other qualifications. She was once a member of the board of directors and a vice-president of the Illinois League of Women Voters. She served on the Cook County Jail Committee, on public welfare committees, and on committees for social service in the municipal courts of Chicago. She graduated from Oberlin College, held a fellowship in the School of Social Service at the University of Chicago and lectured there on immigration. In 1928 she was a delegate to the International Conference on Immigration held at Havana, Cuba.

Non-Productive Trees to Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Department of Agriculture is preparing to dig up a quarter of a million non-productive peach trees in North Carolina, especially in the "sand hill" section, around Southern Pines. Announcement to this effect has been made by Commissioner of Agriculture William A. Graham, who explained that these trees have constituted a burden, rather than an asset, to the growers. He also announced a WPA allotment of $50,000 for the work.

Delay in Chaco Peace Plan Laid to Political Factors

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The reported failure to arrive at terms adjusting the Paraguayan-Bolivian war in the Gran Chaco area should surprise no one conversant with the long dragged-out controversy. The personnel appointed on the commission, selected to bring peace to the warring nations, came from circles strongly political rather than economic. And further, only six of the twenty-one American republics were permitted to take a hand in an issue affecting the entire Western Hemisphere.

That political (or diplomatic, if the term is more pleasing) commissioners should have attempted a settlement opened wide the doors for political barter, rather than centering discusssion upon things most needed to bring about an economic rehabilitation in both countries. And that six republics made up the entire number represented on the board established the conference as rather a minor than a major affair.

Undoubtedly the individuals who agreed upon the limited number of nations believed in restricting the group, but the wisdom of their decision was questioned before the conference, as it will again be queried.

League's Efforts Failed

The urgent need for bringing to an end a war between Paraguay and Bolivia was easily apparent long before Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, and the United States decided to have conferees meet at Buenos Aires and negotiate for an adjustment. Paraguayan and Bolivian troops had perished by the thousands; political unrest was rampant in Bolivia; civil war was predicted in that country if the people learned the real conditions at the front; and Paraguay held 25,000 Bolivians captive. The League of Nations and several commissions had failed to settle the argument, and there was therefore good reason why a united American front was desirable.

Included among the possibilities following a cessation of hostilities were four all-important considerations. The first involved the definition of the Paraguayan-Bolivian borderline in the Gran Chaco territory. The second had to do with the exchange and repatriation of war prisoners. The third related to the appointment of a commission to discuss the responsibilities for the war and suggestions of reparation. And the fourth concerned itself with a new economic regime to be furthered by commercial treaties.

Captives Still Held

The four considerations had practically everything to do with the rehabilitation of Paraguay and Bolivia, and the six powers meeting in conference found (at least they have found thus far) that they seemingly lacked the moral force a united American front would have presented.

As a consequence Paraguay has refused to release the 25,000 Bolivian captives until a final treaty of peace has been signed; the question of responsibility for the war and the matter of repatriation cannot be determined until a peace treaty has been accepted by both nations; the issue of the borderline in the Gran Chaco is too controversial to permit an immediate settlement; and the idea of a new economic regime based upon commercial treaties has been held up by the Argentine personnel while further drafts are drawn.

That there will be a shaking of heads and a chorus of uncomplimentary remarks as the findings of the commission gradually become public property is to be expected. Yet in all fairness nothing ought to be said against the caliber and integrity of its members. They were faced with a situation years in the making. In other words, throughout Latin America the political game played for personal advancement rather than for national interests had kept the Paraguayan-Bolivian war going long after anything approaching just compensation was possible.

As the situation stands the recovery of the two war-ridden countries very much depends upon three things: loans to start their industries; immigration to take the places of the men slain; and trade with other nations that the people may go back to work.

That the people of Paraguay and Bolivia are bitterly sick of war was shown by the manifestion of joy following the announcement of a truce at the front. Once upon a time the nations of Latin America spoke for what they called a Latin-American Union. Its object was to develop cultural and social contacts among the southern people, and to build for economic unity and peace.

Pan Americanism, which includes the United States, might be shelved in this present Paraguayan-Bolivian situation for a Latin-American congress of nations. Pan Americanism might in the long run be more effective; but if the Gran Chaco war can be brought to a permanent end through the efforts of 18 of the 20 American Latin nations Washington probably would gladly welcome an opportunity to prove its friendly interest by standing aside. G. H. C.

Mail Turns Congress Toward Spoils System

(Continued from Page 1)

the last session designed to extend the merit system to the agencies now outside the Civil Service even got past the committee stage, Mr. Mitchell remarked.

Congressional Action Needed

"Perhaps I should explain the necessity for this legislation. Laws creating the new governmental agencies generally provide that appointments 'shall be made without regard to the civil service law.'

"Therefore, Congress must give the President power to bring these agencies under the Civil Service law before he can take action.

"Some time ago the President instructed the Civil Service Commission to make a survey to determine the possibility and advisability of bringing certain of these new agencies under the provision of the law—we had to advise him that practically nothing could be done without legislation."

The merit system scored a few victories in the past session, however. Three agencies hitherto outside civil service were brought in, soil conservation service, the central statistical board, and the new labor relations board.

Where Merit System Rules

Furthermore, three brand new agencies, just created, somehow got under the merit system—the social security commission; the railroad retirement board and the Guffey coal organization.

In its first year, the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Mitchell said, showed a decrease in the number of workers who got their jobs through competition.

Since that date, he added, there has been a gradual increase.

Summing it up, he said:

"If Congress would pass the legislation referred to, giving the President power to bring under the operations of the civil service law by executive order, there would undoubtedly be a further material increase."

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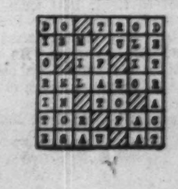


The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Up Yosemite Trails

Jack Chisholm and Spud Holmes, meeting at the Camp Curry post office in Yosemite Valley, California, one morning in late August, when our story opened, were discussing how they should spend their time until school began. Jack, a senior in high school, had been washing dishes at a hotel all summer to earn money for school and clothes. Spud, who expected to enter college that fall, had been working as a waiter. When a traveler leading a burro appeared, and they found that the animal was for sale—cheap—Jack and Spud struck a bargain and decided to take a trip into the High Sierras themselves.

By Vernon Cordry

Chapter Two

DYNAMITE MCVI, the burro, believed that all trails should lead downhill. That one must toil and climb to see the beauties of the High Sierras, worried him not at all. Besides, he had seen them all before, looking over wide, forested valleys and frosted peaks with a sleepy eye.

But for all the beauty to be seen ahead, Dynamite MCVI was obstinate. By some contrary reasoning, men made zigzag trails strung together like the letter Z to climb even the almost sheer cliffs of Yosemite, 3500 feet or more high. By weaving back and forth, gaining a little altitude at each turn, men could climb anywhere. But Dynamite would have preferred to stay on the floor of the valley, although the boys had been good to him. They curried his matted coat to sleekness and fed him sweet rolled barley. Besides, the sun beat warmly down from the polished cliffs of the glacier-carved valley.

Spud Holmes tugged on the halter and his partner, Jack Chisholm, shoved gently from behind. Resigned, Dynamite moved on up the trail and past Happy Isles. But he dawdled along the way and chose the longest route around boulders. After an hour, they reached branching trails—one, the short Mist Trail that goes up the canyon to Vernal Falls; the other, a horse trail that climbs the ridge on an easier slope.

Wiping sweat and dust from his face, Jack said: "I'd like some of that cool mist from the falls right now."

"We'll never reach Lake Washburn at this speed," groaned Spud. "You try leading him. I'll take the pack."

The Cataract of Diamonds

They traded places and pressed on, with Dynamite taking his time. Reaching the top of Vernal Falls, they stopped for an early lunch. The burro munched grass in a small hollow near by. Although they had visited the spot many times, they walked down beside Emerald Pool, so named for its quiet, deep-green waters. Above it, nature had built a contrast. Down a smooth shelf carved by a glacier went a racing torrent aptly called the Cataract of Diamonds. When sun shines on the swift floor it becomes a mass of glistening beads.

Refreshed, they pressed on, with the burro more compliant to their wishes. They made good time up the narrow zigzags beside roaring Nevada Falls.

"Dynamite's decided he wants to go on the trip after all," Jack declared. "Maybe he'll plug along now."

"He'll have to or we won't make Washburn or Lake Merced tonight," Spud said, now leading the way.

Soon they were in Little Yosemite, a miniature of the great valley, which is believed not to have been seen by white men until 1850. All during pioneer days and gold rush times, its presence had been guarded by a fierce Indian tribe which used it as a summer hunting ground and a natural fort against their enemies. These Indians, the Yo-Semites—which means Grizzly Bears, the fiercest of all native American animals—called the great valley "Ahwahnee," as musical a name as their own. The tribe was subdued by white men after they had massacred prospectors and raided settlements in Mariposa.

Ambling placidly along the trail in Little Yosemite, Dynamite suddenly came to a quivering stop. His homely nose dilated and floppy ears stood erect in sharp points. Every movement told of a delightful new interest in his burro life.

"Rattlesnake!" shouted Jack, leaping aside.

Dynamite's Weakness

But Dynamite did not bolt, as he would have done at the first whirr of a diamond-back. Rather, he seemed very pleased with what he saw or smelled. He let out a delighted honk that filled the quiet little valley. Gingerly digging into the brush with a stick, Jack pulled out half a loaf of stale bread. The burro nuzzled it fondly, bared long teeth and tugged a generous bite from the loaf. He chewed it with as much pleasure as the boys would have found in strawberry shortcake.

"That's his weakness!" cried Spud. "Stick that loaf in the knapsack. He'll follow you anywhere for a bit of that old bread!"

"This trip is going to be a success after all," laughed Jack. "We've got two more loaves in the pack, sealed in wax paper. One for us and one for Dynamite."

So Dynamite went along rapidly for a time. But when they reached the head of the valley for a long climb over the ridge, he held back. Spud consulted the map, then looked at his watch.

"We'll have to sprint to make it by dark," he said. "We still have seven miles to go. Come on, Dynamite!"

But the burro balked, trying to head instead for a grassy meadow near the river's edge. Even a bit of bread failed to bribe him. He kept edging back, trying to leave the trail.

"He's trying to tell us this is a fine place to camp," declared Jack. "Maybe he's right. Why not set up our tent here and try the fishing?"

"I see I'm outvoted, two to one," grinned Spud. "Besides, I've been told that smart campers pitch their tents early and get an early start in the morning. Trail miles always slip by faster before noon."

So they unloaded the burro, being careful not to tickle him with the cinch straps. Dynamite looked pleased that they had learned of his eccentricity so soon. He set about getting his supper on sweet green grass within easy reach of his stake rope.

Some packers hobble their burros and turn them loose, but until one knows the habits of these very individual creatures it is well to stake them—otherwise, they might roam for miles and leave the traveler stranded. Since a man can carry only about forty pounds, a burroless packer would have to abandon most of his outfit. Sometimes packers put a bell on an old leader who will come on call, bringing the frisky youngsters to their loads.

While Dynamite enjoyed fragrant grass, the boys made their bed on pine needles. They put it in line with two great sugar pines, then fastened the shelter halves of their army "pup" tent over the bed. The trees, with rope strung to them, held up the tent.

"Did you ever try to make a bed inside one of these?" Spud asked, when Jack wanted to put up the tent first. "I'm only a rookie camper, but I learned that from experience. You could thread a needle in a strait jacket about as easy.

Dynamite Sounds an Alarm

"Another thing I learned was to get the camp in order before dark, although I would have been foolish today and gone on. I once waited until dark to make camp and left things uncovered. That night it rained, and were we a sorry sight!"

The boys got out their fishing tackle and went to the river to try their luck. Two fish in rapid sucession were brought in.

Then they enjoyed a refreshing swim in the cool mountain stream which is fed by the perpetual snows on High Sierra peaks.

"We might as well wash our socks now," Spud said. "We'll put on clean ones tomorrow and if these don't dry we can hang them on the pack saddle."

"Dynamite might object to the extra weight."

From older hikers in Yosemite, the boys had learned this first rule of good hiking—to keep their feet in the best of trail condition. Wool socks tend to flatten out with wear, even though they might not seem dirty. Washing not only cleans them but fluffs the wool as well, making walking easier.

The trout supper tasted as good as the crusty, browning bits smelled in the piny air. They gathered wood for the breakfast fire and washed dishes before darkness fell.

A little later, the boys crawled into their pup tent and soon were enjoying the dreamless slumber of the trail-weary.

It was not yet daylight when Jack awoke at the clatter of their cooking utensils which had been carefully cleaned and placed by the camp fire. Spud sat up beside him, peering out of the tent. A great lumbering form moved in their camp. Dynamite let out a frightened bray of warning.

"Bear!" whispered Spud excitedly, scrambling out from under the covers.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Boston to Concord, Massachusetts

The train conductor's voice like scissors
cut the railroad line
From Boston out to Concord until the
land lay snipped
For patching. Then we gathered up at
every station sign
Colored threads from little
towns through which we
slipped.

Cambridge offered sober gray,
Belmont iris blue,
Clematis Brook pale amethyst
And amber too;

Waltham strands of russet,
Roberts gave us red,
Stony Brook a purple shade,
And coming in between
That and Silver Hill—

Well, what *would* come from Kendal *Green?*
In and out the train went stitching,
Piecing all the squares.
Only engines make the sort of quilt a valley wears.

PEARL STRACHAN

CARSEY

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Among Current Motion Pictures

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Alice Adams—This picture brings to the screen Booth Tarkington's story of an imaginative, neglected small-town girl. Katherine Hepburn is well-cast in the title rôle, and Fred Stone appears to humorous advantage as Alice's father.

Annapolis Farewell—Sir Guy Standing in this picture takes the part of a retired naval commander who is a martinet for discipline and for the old order. The story shows two of the students acquiring a respect for tradition. There are many naval academy scenes.

The Crusades—This is Cecil B. DeMille's annual film spectacle, devoting itself chiefly to the third crusade of the kings of Europe to win back Jerusalem from the Saracens. The film represents King Richard as learning humility during the struggle. There is an overstrong emphasis upon the love story of Richard (Henry Wilcoxon) and Berengaria (Loretta Young), presumably in accordance with motion picture customs. There is real interest in the recapture of an ancient legend with its appropriate color of pageantry and pomp. Some persons will find the battle scenes too realistic. Ian Keith plays Saladin. C. Aubrey Smith, William Farnum and many other popular players are in the cast.

Steamboat Round the Bend—This picture is one of two recently-completed Will Rogers films. It is a story of the Mississippi River in the nineties, with local color in the way of old-time steamboating, traveling medicine shows and revival meetings. Mr. Rogers and Irvin Cobb are seen as rival steamer captains. Eugene Pallette, Raymond Hatton, Stepin Fetchit and Anne Shirley are in the cast.

Top Hat—The lively dancing team of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers comes to the screen again in this picture in another of their musical romances. This time they have the comic assistance of Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. Irving Berlin provided catchy tunes for this.

Westward Ho—This is a lively Western story with John Wayne as captor of the outlaws. Many picturesque scenes, well-photographed.

Sunshine Through Fog

From the deck of a ferry-boat
I watched sun-rays piercing
through a fog-bank
Like a rain of gold-tipped arrows.
Then I remembered the Greek
myth—
Here was Zeus
Descending in a golden shower.

RACHEL DAY

Gardens That Walk Off While You Watch

By Else Bostelmann, an Artist With Dr. William Beebe's Expeditions Into Undersea Wonderlands

WILL you come with me along the soft sand path? With my iron easel—in the water nearly as light as a feather—carried in one hand and my palette with floating brushes tied to it in the other, let us walk around this big rock. You find that we cannot run or even go about as we do in our upper gardens. It is more like drifting along; and a slight bending of our knees helps greatly.

A magnificent valley opens before us.

Patches of brilliant colors, like flower-beds, grow on the ground between rocks and almost everywhere; they are much brighter than the corals we saw on our last trip. But look, there is one bunch of these flowers walking off on the ocean ground by themselves! More fun, you think. But after all, this is Neptune's playground and we are ready for surprises.

There comes a tiny walking garden. It wiggles, too; it grows bigger and suddenly shrinks. Several dark red legs move beneath it and two of them have claws, one of which does not look quite harmless. Now we know it must be a crab. But what about the flower-like decorations? This crab did not exactly plan or need anything like that. It is a pretty but somewhat heavy burden to carry about on the daily walks through life.

The flowerlike sea anemonies—that's what they are—just take possession of the roof space of the hermit crabs' homes. This kind of crab, to which the red legs belong, is homeless by nature. It is born with a soft body and immediately feels the need for a house to shelter it. From babyhood it knows how to occupy an empty shell, walk off with it, eats, grows, and then leaves the old house to take possession of a larger one. It repeats its moving until it is fully grown and finds a house of the right size to suit it indefinitely.

Meanwhile, sea anemones locate themselves on the top of these shells; sometimes many different kinds of the polyps crowd on the shells until there is no more space left.

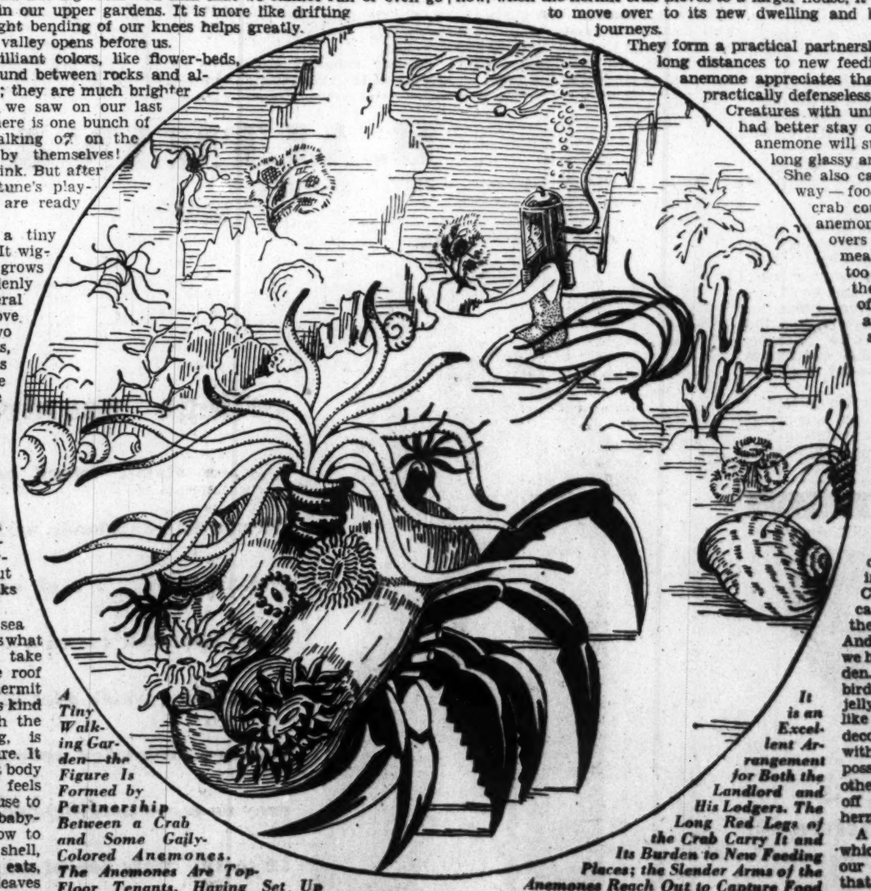
These colorful polyp beauties are cousins of the corals. They differ from them because they do not built a limestone structure. They are independent flowerlike creatures with a sturdy, but flexible, trunk and many tentacles.

Inside their soft bodies they are constructed like coral polyps and have sting cells like them. Some of them are as small as a fingernail, and some grow to twice the size of your hand. All sea anemones do not live on shells; we see them anywhere down here. But once attached to these portable houses, no human power can make them move or tear them off without destruction, unless one cuts them off with a knife. Yet, somehow, when the hermit crab moves to a larger house, it urges the anemones to move over to its new dwelling and both continue their journeys.

They form a practical partnership. The crab walks long distances to new feeding places. The sea anemone appreciates that and protects the practically defenseless crab from enemies. Creatures with unfavorable intentions had better stay out of the way. The anemone will surely throw out her long glassy arms and sting them. She also captures food in this way—food which the slow crab could not reach. The anemone feeds on the leftovers from her host's meal. Should that be too generous a portion, the crab pulls it out of the polyp's arms and finishes it herself.

How would you like to make a sunken garden? With a small hatchet we chop off small pieces of stone on which sea-ferns and wavy plumes are growing. These we place on a pretty undersea spot. Bright anemones can be transplanted in the same way. Corals of all kinds can be lifted from their home places. And after a few days we have a fairylike garden. Fish replace the birds, and little gay jelly fish dart about like butterflies. We may decorate our pathways with empty shells, but possibly one or the other may have walked off on the back of a hermit crab.

A tap on our hose which connects us with our boat reminds us that there is still another world to which we must return. I fasten my easel, palette and sketch to the rope on which it came down, and we see it gently ascending toward the boat. We climb the ladder without effort. A last look through the window of the diving helmet shows the scene already broken up by surface ripples. The helmet, for just a moment, grows heavy on our shoulders; it is already above water. There it is taken off. Our hands clutch the last step of the ladder; our heads are perfectly dry. We ascended from a new and beautiful world, little known but free to all. And we know that sometime we must return to it to this hidden splendor already so much our own.



A Tiny Walking Garden—the Figure Is Formed by Partnership Between a Crab and Some Gaily-Colored Anemones. The Anemones Are Top-Floor Tenants, Having Set Up Housekeeping on the Roof of the Crab's Home. It is an Excellent Arrangement for Both the Landlord and His Lodgers. The Long Red Legs of the Crab Carry It and Its Burden to New Feeding Places; the Slender Arms of the Anemones Reach Out to Capture Food and to Protect Against Floating Enemies.

(This is the last of four undersea articles which have appeared on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month. The author, Mrs. Bostelmann, was an artist on Dr. William Beebe's oceanographic expeditions for several years. She has been down in a diving helmet to about 40 feet many times and has descended in Dr. Beebe's bathysphere.)

The Stamp Corner

Enjoyment in Well Arranged Collections

By Frank L. Wilson

THIS is school month and brings us back from vacation pursuits to the many interesting activities of clubs and classes. Eager young stamp collectors who have laid aside their albums during weeks crowded with outside interests, are ready again now for news of new issues, to look through their duplicate collections and arrange exchanges with other stamp enthusiasts and to mount their new acquisitions carefully among their other specimens.

Neatness and care in handling and mounting stamps are well repaid for our albums show the results of our efforts and are beautiful as well as interesting records of these tiny examples of the engravers art. Harmony of arrangement is an interesting subject of study, and delving into the "why" of designs and the "where" of the stamp's origin gives the young collector many an hour of pleasant occupation besides increasing his information.

New Stamps From Foreign Countries

Austria, in its new pictorial set, shows many of the famous scenes so familiar to tourists. On the 5gr is shown the Gussing Castle in Burgenland; on the 10gr, Maria Worth Village in Carinthia; the 15gr, Castle Durnstein in lower Austria; the 20gr, the Village of Hallstdt in upper Austria; the 25gr, Salzburg; the 30gr, a peak of the Dachstein, in Steinmark; the 40gr, the Wettersee of Tyrol; 50gr, the Stuben on the Arlberg, Voralberg; the 60gr, the church of St. Stefan in Vienna; the 80gr, the church of the Minorits, also in Vienna; the 1sch, a steamer on the Danube River; the 2sch, a trolley on the Zupspitze and the 10sch, sailboats and a glider on the Attersee.

Top — New Bulgarian Stamp, Portraying a Game of Soccer in the Balkans. Center, Left—New German Issue, Honoring Hitler Youth. Right—German Stamp, With Picture of First Locomotive. Bottom — Canadian Air-Mail Stamp, With Picture Symbolic of Flight

Brazil, on the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Governorship of the State of Pernambuco, has issued a series of stamps to commemorate this event. The City of Pernambuco at the time of the founding of the state was known as the Village of Igarassu and is pictured on the stamps.

Bulgaria pictures various forms of athletic sports in its set of six stamps in honor of the Slav Sokol Games (Balkan).

Canada has followed the Silver Jubilee issue with a beautiful set of stamps. An allegory of industry is shown on the 20c special delivery stamp of this issue and an allegory of flight on the 6c air-mail stamp.

Denmark is to issue at the end of this month a series of stamps in honor of the Hans Christian Anderson Centenary. The values, designs and colors reported as follows: The 5 ore green will show a swan; the 7 ore lilac a portrait of the author; the 10 ore orange a mermaid; the 15 ore red a portrait of Anderson; the 20 and 30 ore values will also show a portrait of the author.

Germany in honor of the 100th anniversary of the first railroad in Germany, the Nurnberg-Furth, has issued a set of four stamps, on which are depicted a replica of the first locomotive; the "Eagle," a modern express locomotive; the "Flying Hamburger," a motor-driven railroad car and one of the latest streamlined express engines. During the international meeting of the Hitler Youth two stamps were issued, both picturing a youth blowing a trumpet.

Guatemala issued nine values of a series of stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios.

Spain has honored one of her greatest writers, Lope de Vega, with a set of four values. On the 15c value is shown a reproduction of the bookplate which appears in all his books; on the 30c and 50c a portrait of the author by Tristan and considered the only authentic one is existence; on the 1 P. a scene from "Beriranez" and showing the Alcantara bridge and the Alcazar of Toledo in the background.

The new Spanish air-mail stamp shows an autogyro, the invention of Sr. Lacierva, flying over Seville in southern Spain.

United States

A new three-cent stamp will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Michigan state government. This stamp will be purple in color and of the size of the regular special delivery stamp. The design for the stamp has not been made public as yet. First copies of the stamp will be placed on sale at the post office of Lansing, Mich., on Nov. 1. Michigan was admitted to statehood on Jan. 26, 1837, nearly 15 months after the establishment of its state government.

Acknowledgement is made to Stamps Magazine, Whitfield King & Co., R. Roberts and the Economist Stamp Company for news and illustrations.

When the Geysers Play

ICELAND. The very name conjures up a cold and forbidding country, and this is the mental picture most people have of it.

It is true that in winter it seems to be a place of stupendous ice fields and impenetrable wastes of snow, capped by strange cones and serrated lava ridges, but in summer it presents a more kindly appearance. Delicate birch woods edge the mighty rivers with their beautiful waterfalls, breaking the desolate rugged grandeur, and luscious grass, intensely green against the brown-black lava fields, helps to adorn the plateaux.

Iceland is not without its thrills either, among which are its geysers. These thermal springs—or fountains to be more exact—are very numerous, being found singly and in groups at various altitudes, on the ice fields 1500 meters above sea level, and also on the shore, where some are covered by the sea at high tide. It is curious to watch these springs emitting boiling water in close proximity to ice, snow and glaciers.

Among the Lava Hills

A geyser hunter made a special visit to Iceland in order to see the Great Geyser and its group of springs. Starting from Reykjavik, the capital, the visitor took a road which, after the first few miles, turned out to be nothing more than a track with a rough surface of loose lava. Pursuing his way inland he climbed steadily to a height of 1200 feet above sea level, until reaching the plateau of Hellisheidi from which was obtained a panoramic view of the landscape, with cultivated fields surrounding the farmsteads—a sudden and pleasant change from the stern, relentless majesty of the lava hills. After a further climb of half-an-hour, however, the cultivation gave place to endless stretches of lava fields. The atmosphere, too, underwent a change, the air becoming moist, warm and heavy, and the visibility less good. Without doubt the geysers were close at hand.

Before long the vapor rising from the springs was actually seen. Geyser Gryla, one of the best known springs, had just subsided into a state of quiescence, but near by a gushing spout of boiling water rose into the air to a height of 20 feet telling of a geyser that had begun to function only a few days previously.

The Great Geyser has not been active since 1916. Upon former occasions it had lapses of several years, but it is expected to resume its operations with renewed vigor. Its spout has invariably been heralded by several dull, deep-seated thuds resembling subterranean thunder accompanied by an overflow of water around the basin.

A "Dome of Water"

After viewing the activities of the geyser, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould wrote the following graphic description:

"Presently a dome of water rose in the center of the basin and fell again, immediately to be followed by a fresh bell, which sprang into the air full 40 feet high, accompanied by a roaring burst of steam. Instantly the fountain began to play with utmost violence, a column rushed up to the height of 90 or 100 feet against the sky with mighty volumes of white steam-clouds rolling about it, and was swept off by the breeze to fall in torrents of hot rain. Jets and lines of water tore above its domed mass. The earth trembled and throbbed during the explosion; then the column sank, started up again, dropped once more, and seemed to be sucked back into the earth. We ran to the basin which was left dry, and looked down the bore at the water, which was bubbling at the depth of 16 feet. The diameter (of the tube) we found to be 9 feet 6 inches. A plummet sank about 76 feet."

There is something essentially modern about the uses to which these thermal springs are adapted, the natives having connected them to their houses with pipes, thus providing themselves with a natural system of central heating and a hot water supply!

An International Balloon Flight

THREE thousand silvery, toy balloons, each marked with a large red cross, rose gently in the air, glistening brightly in the brilliant sunlight of a perfect summer's day in Geneva, some weeks ago.

So still was the air, it seemed that the fragile messengers would make no headway. The sky appeared to be dotted with unmoving silver spheres each bearing a comet's tail to which was tied a card with the sender's address. This card was to be filled in and returned by the finder wheresoever it should alight, in the course of its journey.

All during the day heads were turned skyward, comments and surmises were expressed, and hopes and suppositions exchanged as to possible destinations of the freed balloons.

However still the air seemed to be to those below, in the higher regions it was active enough, for within a few days news of the balloons came from many distant lands. The most enterprising of the lot landed in Poland. Several were welcomed in Czechoslovakia, Germany—as far east as Silesia—Bavaria, Hungary, Austria, and other countries. Some did not get past the Swiss frontier.

The flight of the balloons was the method chosen by the local Red Cross to raise funds for its work. May we not think of these gently wafted emblems as messengers of international good will; heeding no frontiers or barriers, needing no formalities, knowing no difference of race; just silently and faithfully fulfilling the mission for which they were sent?

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With Gloucester for Our Goal

WE ROUTED our way to Gloucester that night as we sat on our high, downy beds in the rambling Richfield Springs home that was now a "tourist haven." It was called Brookside, and as we traced the scrawly, black highways on the road map we could hear the brook—not babbling as all good brooks are supposed to do, but actually roaring as its unusually high waters tore down the narrow bed of the stream. We excused its ferocity, remembering that the Finger Lakes we had passed early that afternoon had been swollen almost to the road's edge.

No main highway led to Gloucester so, like explorers, we charted our own way, setting down each leg of the journey on a white card I carried in my coat pocket. At Lawrence, the numbered highways deserted us, and the last directions were Lawrence to Georgetown to Ipswich to Gloucester.

* * *

AFTER BREAKFAST, AS we sat at the little table, which was perfectly appointed even to the rambler roses in the slender vase, Mrs. Seaton explained to us the existence of the many homes open to tourists we had noticed the night before. The town had once been a popular resort, she said, but interest now centered elsewhere, and the beautiful homes, once occupied periodically by wealthy families, were now open for the army of travelers touring the country each year.

"And most of us like it better this way," she said, smiling, "for it isn't every family that can entertain guests from all over the country in one night."

* * *

A LITTLE DRIZZLING rain misted the windshield and brought a welcome cool dampness to our faces as we drove along into the Berkshires. Heavy clouds of mist, sometimes seeming to press down on the rounded peaks above us and again miraculously suspended above the many-shaded green valleys below, brought exclamations from Naomi and made it hard for me to keep my eyes on the road. At the first of the wooden towers, we stopped and climbed up for a breath-taking view of the country through which we had been driving.

Anyone interested merely in the sightseeing possibilities offered by the height might have been disappointed in the poor visibility, but we thought ourselves extremely fortunate to see what lay before us there—miles and miles of green and golden brown countryside softened by mist. When we looked straight out at the indistinct mountains we had left behind, it seemed that the whole valley was veiled with smoke, as if the green and brown vegetation had suddenly been heaped upon bright flames.

* * *

THE DRIZZLE PERSISTED all day, and as we drove into Lawrence, street lights were reflected in tiny pools on the highway. We traveled along the uneven bricked streets awhile, hoping to see a marker directing us to Georgetown, but finally turned to the tourists' ever-present help, the filling station attendant.

"Georgetown? Then you want to go through Hav'ril," he said.

Naomi, busy looking at the map, mumbled, "Hav'rill? Nothing like that between here and Georgetown."

"Right there, lady," and a stubby, slightly oily finger pointed out "Haverhill."

Naomi's face was a study, but her self-control was perfect. The New Englander never knew she would have called it "Haver-hill."

But, Haver-hill or Hav'rill, it seemed too far north for us, and, besides, we had planned on "Lawrence to Georgetown" with no intermediate points of any size, and that way we were determined to go; so we took the road the attendant had shaken his head about and called "just a country lane."

* * *

IT IS STILL one of the most pleasant memories of the trip—a narrow, macadamized lane winding through quiet, beautiful fields, by lovely old homes resplendent in the gleaming white, so different from the country homes middle-westerners know. And running along beside the gently hilly road were the picturesque stone walls, in some places almost hidden by rambler roses.

All other traffic seemed to have courteously left us the "country lane," and we drove along alone through West Boxford and finally to Georgetown, then skirting the little village of Rowley, through Ipswich, Essex, West Gloucester and then our destination—Gloucester. Every name on every "town limit" sign was one that we had heard of all our lives—a name to dream about in days at home in the Middle West.

Our first impression was of rather narrow streets, leading finally to the boulevard edging the bay. There we caught a glimpse of the statue of the fisherman, looking out at a gray sky hanging low over drab waters; down side streets, we could see fishing craft near the water's edge.

* * *

NO LODGING TO our liking was to be had in the city, so we traveled up the coast, and in a home near the ocean we found a cheery room and a friendly, conversational landlady. That night the ocean's sound was a sturdy accompaniment to the staccato beat of rain on the wide tin sills of our dormer windows.

F. W.

FLOWER STUDY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Satigny, Paris

THE glory and warm radiance of autumn gleams in this flower study. When summer wanes, and through September and October, gardens are ablaze with vivid color, when the late blossoms are at their gayest, flaunting their ruffs and frills like haughty princesses, it is little wonder if the artist feels an urge to splash his brightest pigments upon the palette, and with eager hand to gather a typical autumn bouquet—dahlias, orange and tawny and rose, goldenrod, with its feathery plumes of gold, coreopsis, gaily striped in crimson and yellow, like some laughing clown, shy, demure asters, mauve and silvery white. Then he takes sprays of tinted foliage and sets them in graceful array so that they stand out in grouped loveliness against the simple, rough fiber of the background. He draws in the exquisite tracery of each delicate branch and leaf, the fineness of curving stalk, and the symmetry of tiny oval petals. One wonders if any artist, however gifted, has ever felt complete satisfaction when he appraises the many-hued blossoms on his canvas, and then turns back his gaze to the unrivaled beauty of his model.

Every country and nationality can point to flower studies by its greatest artists; and shows each to have brought to his work something of his own individuality, whether it be in the choice of the flowers he best loves, in the grouping, in the broad brush strokes, or fine and intricate drawing, in the subdued richness of tone, or in the gay freshness of brilliant color. Each in turn recalls a vision of the passing seasons; the opening buds of spring, or wealth of summer blossom, autumn with her rich fruitage, or the berried foliage of winter. Each holds the memory of some cherished garden, or of a lovely tangled thicket where wild flowers rioted.

In the Black Forest

WE HAVE had three days of rain, and the Ziller rose to anger, turning over the rocks on its bed with a deep thundering noise. It became a muddy brown, and brought down trees with it that men caught and heaved up the banks with rhythmic shouts. We went in the rain to the Stilluppklamm, and the steep gorge was filled with mist that was flung off the crashing water, that was flung up as mist and fell in a shower of drops like a firework. It seemed impossible that this wild waste of water could go on. It was cold during these days, and the grey mist hung low in a straight line, so that there were no mountains.

But this morning we have awakened again. There is not a cloud in the sky, not one; the peaks are blazing white with new snow as they did on the day when I started this book. It will not last long. The sun is so hot that in the fields around they have begun hay-making. Just below my balcony four men are cutting in parallel lines. Their scythes have shorter blades than ours and longer handles. They carry their rubbers in wooden quivers that hang from their waists. The sharpening of scythes is shriller than the grasshoppers, and between them they have drowned the noise of the Ziller, which is blue this morning and transparent, its surface sparkling and frothing in the sun. Four girls are following up the men, shaking out the swaths of cut hay, one with a fork, the others with their hands. One wears a bright blue skirt with a pattern of roses round the bottom, a black bodice and a white undergarment that shows at the neck and in short puffed sleeves. Hay-making, she looks, of course, like a sentimental picture: and she is very pretty. A small baby is sitting in the middle of the hay with a St. Bernard dog whose tongue is hanging out and glistening.

They will not leave the hay lying for long. Posts will be stuck up all over the field, rough cut fir with frequent boughs three or four inches long. The hay will be piled on these. Other fields that were cut before the rain are already cocked in this way. They can remain fourteen days without coming to harm.—ANTHONY BERTRAM, in "Pavements and Peaks: Impressions of Travel in Germany and Austria." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Friendly Pigeon

HE WAS such a merry little chap with laughing eyes and curly hair. Made of bronze, he stood on a little pedestal in a tiny pond, set in the center of a tiny sunken garden. Water bubbled and splashed over the child's body and dripped from his upraised foot.

Sparrows hopped about searching for titbits, and a couple of pigeons strutted slowly to and fro, their green and purple throats gleaming in the sun.

Near by a mother sparrow was busy feeding one of her young. The babe's wings fluttered as he stood there with wide open beak into which his mother popped small crumbs she pecked from a piece of bread.

Just then a thirsty sparrow hopped to the pond and perching himself on the edge tried to drink. Alas! the water did not come to the top, and again and again he tried to reach it by balancing himself over the edge. Several times it looked as though he must fall in—but no—back again he would bob. Bruce's spider could not have been more persistent.

A pigeon walked sedately past. Observing the sparrow's efforts he stopped, blinked at him in surprise, then flew up and rested on the fountain boy's shoulder.

"I'll show you how to drink in comfort," I imagined him saying, as he dipped his beak into the bubbling water.

The sparrow ceased his balancing tricks and gazed up. Every now and then the wind spattered the pigeon with water. With a swift movement of his head he shook off the shining drops. He paused and flapped his wings.

"Now isn't this a much better way?" he seemed to ask. Friend sparrow evidently agreed, for he needed no second invitation. Up he flew, perching on the child's outstretched hand. Timidly he bobbed forward to drink—there was a flutter of wings and off flew the pigeon.

M. F.

Alpine Glow

PETUNIAS of royal purple,
Geraniums of deepest rose—
They shine on my balcony's border
And stir when the west wind blows.

On a background of deep blue mountain
The lovely picture glows;
Yet it cannot match for splendor
With sunset, above, on the snows,

When the cold, white fields grow fervent
With fire of the deepest rose,
That comes—like a sudden enchantment—
But anon, as swiftly—goes!

ALMA G. V. HARRISON

ПРИБЕЖИЩЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАШИ дни по всему свету множество рассеяно бездомных людей. Одни бежали от преследований. Другие принуждены были бросить свои жилища вследствие тех или иных катастроф в природе: так или иначе, все были охвачены одним желанием освободиться от условий, ставших для них невыносимыми. Обретя прибежище, некоторые, повидимому, благодарны даже за малейшее облегчение от страданий, уже тем довольные, что могут существовать спокойно. Они считают, что теперь едва ли стоит добиваться лучшего в их нынешней жизни. Другие же быстро применяются к своей новой обстановке, и тут же начинают стремиться к материальному благополучию.

Однако, каково-бы ни было нестерпимое положение, будь то физическое или душевное, для иных людей оно—то и является мощным побудителем к достижению чего то большего, нежели временных средств облегчения. Они стремятся найти средство настоящее и способ его применения. Некоторые желают преобразований будучи движимы одной лишь горечью и злобой, другие—пламенной приверженностью к какой нибудь определенной системе человеческих идей. Наконец, многие получили вдохновение, благодаря подлинной любви к человечеству. К таким людям и принадлежала Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки. Долголетние страдания Mrs. Эдди не вызвали в ней чувств эгоистического самосожаления, а побудили ее к исканию верного убежища от зол человеческих и средства к избавлению от них. Ее собственное исцеление привело ее к открытию Науки Христианского целения. По ее собственным словам (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 109) она: "достигла окончательных выводов через божественное откровение, рассуждение и доказательство на опыте." Не только сама она избавилась от недуга, но стала исцелять и других, уча этому и своих последователей. Ее система целения Разумом основана исключительно на Священном Писании и рассматривает Бога, благо, как Все-во-всем, "прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах" (Псалом 45:2). Труды ее доступны всем, и к тому же переведены на многие языки.

На странице 107 вышеупомянутой книги текста Христианской Науки, Mrs. Эдди указывает на "Откровение об Эммануиле, 'с нами Бог', или верховная вечная сущность, избавляющая чад человеческих от всякого зла, 'наследия плоти.'" Христианская Наука поэтому исцеляет не только физические недуги, но еще указывает путь к избавлению от тирании слепой воли человеческой. Она нам открывает существование того единственного прибежища, о котором Псалмопевец говорит как о "кровe Всевышнего."

Это прибежище—состояние одухотворенного сознания отнюдь независящее от времени и пространства, ибо оно всегда и всеми людьми может быть познано. Этот "Кров Всевышнего" есть Царство Божие, о котором нам Учитель говорил, что оно внутри нас. Это Царство Божие—Царство Любви, ибо Бог есть Любовь. Чувство человеческих утрат бесследно исчезает в этом Царстве Любви, в котором одно лишь изобилье блага, вездесущего, всегда доступного и приносящего с собой истинное сознание мира и обилья. Однако обилье это, исходя от Бога, Духа, есть богатство лишь духовное, и те которые ищут прежде всего Царствия или управления Бога, блага, убеждаются в том, что и человеческие нужды их удовлетворены.

"Во время благоприятное я услышал тебя и в день спасения помог тебе," писал Павел к Коринфянам (Второе послание к Коринфянам 6:2). Mrs. Эдди раз'ясняет точный смысл этих верных и сильных слов на странице 39 своей книги текста. Цитируя эти слова, она говорит, что "смысл их не в том, что люди теперь должны готовиться к спасению на том свете, а в том, что теперь наступило время быть спасенными в духе и жизни." Под "Кровом Всевышнего" т.е. в Царствии Божьем, или под Божьим управлением нет ни прошлого, ни будущего: есть лишь вечное настоящее, преисполненное действиями добра. По мере того, как мы это осознаем, исчезает ощущение пережитых в прошлом страданий.

Способы к достижению реформ, подсказанные ненавистью и духом мщения, утрачивают свою притягательную силу для тех, кто пребывает в Царстве Любви: в этом сознании они сохранены, подобно Даниилу в львином рве, или молодым Евреям в огненной печи царя Навуходоносора. Способы эти впрочем не представляются им более ни действительными, ни правильными. При помощи Христианской Науки мы научаемся доказывать, что закон божественной Любви освобождает нас от вещественной неволи и что добро, как с силой указал Христос Иисус, никогда не исходит от зла. Прощение приходит естественно тогда, когда мы готовы расстаться с чувством обиды и злобы. Благодаря этому мы находим доступ к созидательному духовному мышлению только и способному привести нас к верным реформам и в человеческом быту, и в каждом отдельном человеке.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many homeless people throughout the world today. Some have fled from persecution; others have been driven from their homes by some upheaval of a disastrous nature; but all are at one in their desire to be freed from conditions that had become intolerable to them. Having found refuge, some seem grateful for even a modicum of relief from suffering, satisfied that they are allowed to exist in peace. Indeed, their present existence appears, they think, hardly worthy of any effort for improvement. Others, again, adjust themselves quickly to their new surroundings, and begin at once to strive after material prosperity.

There are people, however, to whom any seemingly intolerable condition, whether physical or mental, constitutes an imperative call for something more than the palliative of relief. They must find a remedy and the way to use it. In some the desire to bring about reform is kindled by mere bitterness and resentment, in others by a burning zeal regarding a specific human system. But to many individuals inspiration has come through a genuine love for humanity. Such a one was Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. For many years a sufferer, Mrs. Eddy was driven—not to selfishness or self-pity—but to seek and find the true refuge from all human ills and the remedy for them. Through her own healing she was led to discover the Science of Christian healing. To use her own words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 109), "I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." Not only did she gain her own freedom from sickness, but she also healed others and taught her followers to do likewise. Her system of Mind-healing is based solely on the Scriptures, and recognizes God, good, as All-in-all, the only "refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1). Her writings are available to all, and have been translated into many languages.

On page 107 of the Christian Science textbook, quoted above, Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'" Christian Science, therefore, not only heals physical disease but also points the way to freedom from the tyranny of headlong human will. It reveals the only effective refuge to be what the Psalmist speaks of as "the secret place of the most High."

This refuge is a state of spiritualized consciousness which in no way depends upon time or place, but which is present for all men to realize. This "secret place" is the kingdom of God, which Christ Jesus, our Master, said is within us. This kingdom of God is the realm of Love, for God is Love. In this kingdom of Love, all sense of human loss is obliterated; because only the abundance of good, ever present, ever available, is found there, and it brings with it the true sense of peace and plenty. This plenty, however, being of God, Spirit, is spiritual riches; and those who seek first the kingdom or government of God, good, find that their human needs are also met.

"Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," wrote Paul to the Corinthians (II Cor. 6:2). Mrs. Eddy brings out the full significance of this true and emphatic declaration where, after quoting the statement on page 39 of her textbook, she says that it means "not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." In "the secret place," which is the kingdom or government of God, there is neither past nor future; there is only the ever-present now, filled with the activity of good. As we realize this the sense of past suffering is wiped out.

To those abiding in the kingdom of Love, in the consciousness of which they are safe, even as was Daniel in the lions' den or the young Hebrew men in the fiery furnace of king Nebuchadnezzar, the methods of reform suggested by hatred and revenge present no attraction. Neither do they appear efficient or right. Through Christian Science we may learn to prove that the law of divine Love is the liberator from all bondage, and that, as Christ Jesus emphatically pointed out, good never comes from evil. Forgiveness comes naturally when one is willing to part with the sense of injury and resentment. And this enables one to find the way to constructive spiritual thinking, which alone leads to right reform in human institutions, as well as in individual character.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Tasmanian Vignette

JUST over four thousand feet in height, this mountain rises steeply at the back of the capital, and our pathway lay right across its face, gaining the crowning cairn after traversing the rocky summit for some distance. From the cairn we could look inland over the inferior heights to more distant peaks where snow was still lingering, but at our feet lay a panorama that, for its own peculiar charm, can be scarcely rivalled in the whole world.

The entire district of Hobart was laid out like a map, and never have we seen from any height, a more interesting geographical study of land-locked lagoons, curiously shaped peninsulas, hills, hamlets, and winding roads and streams. From the verdant valley on our left, where the silvery waters of the Derwent curled like a broad ribbon, our eyes followed it to where it widened into an estuary. Here great ships lay at anchor in the ample natural harbor, or were busy discharging cargo alongside the wharfs that fringed the little city; and there lay the city itself in all simplicity, the houses seeming to stand apart, each like a toy dwelling in its orchard, or clustered around the more imposing buildings of the municipality. Everywhere lines of fruit trees dotted the landscape, and away to our right, where the Derwent estuary opened out still farther into Storm Bay, there began that extraordinary indentation of coast-line formed by the fjords and peninsulas of which we have already told. —From "Two Young Men See the World," by STANLEY UNWIN and SEVERN STORR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Considerable Strength Shown by Stocks in a Busy Market

Forward Trend Is Resumed In Stock Trading

By Forrest Price

It was a busy market.

And stocks climbed higher, some to new peaks.

At times the tape got behind the market, so active was the trading.

Total sales reached 1,950,000 shares.

Some wondered why there was such a scramble for stocks.

A variety of reasons could be advanced.

Business recovery, plethora of money for investment and speculation and a more confident sentiment are some of them.

Gains for the more active issues ranged from a point to around four points.

In this category were the Manhattan Elevated issues, Midland Steel preferred, Motor Products, Allied Chemical, American Can, Bendix, International Silver, International Harvester, Westinghouse Electric, Youngstown preferred, Second International Investors preferred, Case, Certainteed preferred, Chrysler, Columbia Carbon, Corn Exchange, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Delaware & Hudson, du Pont, Johns-Manville and Deere.

Among other prominent stocks showing substantial gains were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Greyhound Corp, American Woolen preferred, Caterpillar Tractor, Radio B and General Motors.

The rails made a very good showing along with the rest of the list.

Second grade loans were mostly favored in the bond division. Some good gains were recorded by the utilities and rails. Moderate advances were established by some of the United States governments. Price movements were indifferent in the foreign group.

Trading in cotton futures today was largely of the professional sort. Prices did not move far. Grains at Chicago presented a strong undertone. Report that Europe is buying Canadian wheat on a large scale was responsible for the rise.

Market observers are still talking about the dividend reductions by two of New York's leading banks. It is unfortunate for holders of bank stocks, but otherwise it is not to be taken as symptomatic of business conditions generally.

Decreased earnings are responsible for the dividend cuts, and lower earnings are due to the low interest rates and difficulty of all institutions to find profitable investments for their surplus funds. And commercial borrowings are still at a low ebb. Of course this state of affairs is not going to be permanent. As business expands there will be a greater demand for money, and higher interest rates naturally will follow.

Whether the reduction of dividends this week by the Bankers Trust Company and the Central Hanover will be followed by dividend cuts by other banking institutions no one can foretell. It is comforting to know, however, that the trend is the other way among industrial concerns.

Wheat Values Climb In Chicago Today

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP) — Stimulated by assertions that Europe has started buying Canadian wheat on the largest scale witnessed in two years, wheat values climbed today.

Big purchases of wheat from Canada for shipment overseas were reported as having taken place today as well as yesterday. Much comment, too, was heard today as to smallness of the amount of millable wheat which will be available this season in domestic spring crop territory.

Wheat closed uneasy, ⅞-1⅜ above yesterday's finish. December, 92⅛-¾; corn, ⅛-1⅛ up, December 56⅝-¾; oats ⅛-½ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; buying demand speeds ticker.

Bonds: Improved; secondary rails advance.

Curb: Firm; oils and metals active.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; rates narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; unfavorable weather; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; enlarged Canadian exports.

Corn: Firm; September shorts uneasy.

Cattle: Steady to 25c higher; top $12.60.

Hogs: Steady to 10c higher; top $12.20.

Foreign

London — The stock exchange opened quiet and improved later on hopeful views from Geneva. British industrials and gold shares hardened, while transatlantic issues were firm. Rubber and oil shares rallied, and the market closed firm.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse registered appreciable gains today, and held steady throughout the session. International shares were firm, with the exception of Suez issues, which declined slightly. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse opened dull, but a better tone developed later, and the closing was firm. The reaction to the new Reich loan was negligible, despite favorable buying reports from banks.

Cotton Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Except for further switching from October to later months, part of which was again attributed to the producers' pool, trading in cotton was comparatively quiet today and prices moved within narrow limits. After rallied to 10.44 and was ruling around 10.40 in the late afternoon market, which was within a point or two either way of yesterday's closing quotations.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
September	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	—
December	11.19	11.25	11.19	11.21	+.01
May	11.56	11.57	11.51	11.54	+.04

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
49	32	1f Abraham & Str		10	46	46	46	
9⅜	4¼	Adams Express		3800	8¾	8½	8¾	
33½	28	Adams Millis		2500	30¾	30¾	30¾	
14⅜	8	.15b Addressograph		400	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
13⅞	8	Advance Rumely		300	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
8¾	6¼	.60 Affiliated Prod		600	7½	7½	7½	
149¾	104⅜	3f Air Reduction		1236	142⅛	141¾	141¾	
20¼	15⅛	.60f Alaska-Juneau		4300	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Allegheny Pr pf (h)		160	16	16	16	
2¼	2	Allegheny Corp (h)		2500	2	2	2	
8½	2	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)		900	6⅛	5⅝	6	
30½	21	Allegh pf ww XL (h)		500	6¼	6¼	6	
165	125	1 Alleghany Steel		600	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
7⅜	3⅛	6 Allied Chem		1400	162	159½	161	
29⅜	12	Allied Stores		18400	7¾	6¾	7	
73¾	49	Allis Chalmers		2500	28¾	27½	27½	
41½	21½	5f Allied Stores pf		400	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	
71	48½	2f Amal Leather		1400	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
37¾	41½	2 Amerada		1800	68⅜	67¾	67¾	
30½	13⅛	2 Am Ag Ch Del		1800	54⅛	53½	53½	
65¼	43	Am Bank Note		900	38⅛	37¾	38	
128½	119	7 Am Bank Note pf		30	62⅝	62¾	62¾	
38⅝	21	1 Am Crystal Sug		8300	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
146¼	110	4f Am Crys Sug 1st pf		100	77⅛	76¼	77¼	
168	151¼	7 Am Brake S&F pf		90	128	128	128	
25¾	10	Am Brake S&F		600	38½	38	38½	
57⅝	25½	7 Am Can		1100	141	139	139	
17¾	8	Am Can pf		300	156	158	158	
96	66	Am Car & Fdry		1800	23¼	22½	22¾	
33¼	22½	3f Am Car & F pf		800	52	50½	52	
3	1	Am Chain		1100	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
99¼	2	Am Chicle		100	99½	99½	99½	
42	14	Am Com Alcohol		1400	27⅞	25	27⅞	
38⅛	2	Am Encaustic T (h)		1100	1	1	1	
17	3½	Am &ForPow		4500	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13	8¼	Am & For Pow pf		4200	36¼	34	34⅞	
39½	17	Am & For Pow 6		3000	32½	31	32½	
37½	29½	2.40 Am & For Pw 3pf		1000	14	13¾	13¾	
4⅝	2⅜	Am Hawaiian		100	111½	111½	111½	
32¾	20½	6 Am Home Pr		400	36⅝	36	36	
37¾	20½	6 Am Ice		1400	32	32	32	
9⅞	4½	Am Ice pf		600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6	1¾	Am International		500	21¼	21	21	
20¾	13	Am La Fr pf (h)		5500	9	8⅝	9	
58	32	Am Locomotive		60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅜	4¼	Am Loco pf		1500	16⅜	16	16	
24¾	13⅛	Am Mach & Met		300	50½	50½	50½	
30½	24	Am Metal		600	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
9½	3½	Am News		200	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
41½	8¾	Am Power & Lt		100	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	
49⅛	10⅛	Am P&L 5½ pf		16400	8	7⅞	7⅞	
98¾	10½	6 Am P&L 6 pf		11400	33¾	31½	32	
25¾	15¾	6 Am Radiator		4500	39⅛	37¾	38⅛	
95⅛	66	Am Rolling Mill		12400	18	17¾	17⅞	
12⅜	4½	5 Am Safety Razor		8500	24⅜	24	24¼	
27	18½	Am Seating		100	90	90	90	
26⅛	20	1f Am Sum Tob		1100	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	
47¼	21⅞	2 Am Shipbuilding		100	25¾	25¾	25¾	
117¼	103	Am Smelt & R pf		10	94¾	94¾	94¾	
99	72½	13½f Am Sm&R 6% pf		40	138½	138½	135½	
101½	74¾	5 Am Tobacco		100	108½	108¼	108¼	
20¼	12	Am Tob B		600	98	97½	98	
43	33½	Am Steel Fdries		2400	100¼	99½	99½	
70½	51¼	2f Am Stores		1600	18¾	18¼	18¼	
142	98⅞	9 Am Sugar Ref		500	37½	37	37½	
6¾	2½	Am Tel & Tel		600	88	84½	86	
21⅜	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)		12400	140½	139	140	
19¼	7⅛	Am Typ F pf (h)		300	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
9¾	4⅞	Am Wat W & E		24000	21	20	20½	
51⅛	35½	Am Woolen		14500	16⅝	15	15⅞	
5⅞	3	Am Woolen pf		900	8¾	8	8¼	
20⅜	8	Am Zinc Lead&S		1800	48¼	47	47	
28	16½	Anaconda Cop		100	4½	4½	4½	
17⅝	12½	.60 Anaconda Wire		54600	19¾	19½	19½	
52	36	1f Anchor Cap		100	25	25	25	
12¾	11⅞	7 Archer Daniels		200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
108	97	7 Archer Dan pf		200	49¼	49¼	49¼	
6¼	3¼	7 Armour Del pf		40	119	119	119	
7⅝	5½	6 Armour Ill		4600	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
7¼	4	Armour Ill pr pf		2100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4¾	3⅜	Armold Constable		5200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31½	16½	Artloom Corp		100	7	7	7	
14⅜	7⅛	.50 Armstrong Cork		5400	31⅛	30½	30⅝	
106	80⅞	Asso Dry Goods		2100	14⅞	14	14⅜	
87⅛	35¾	9f Asso Dry G 1pf		100	107	107	107	
66¾	2b	Atchison T&SF		13500	51	50¼	51	
39¼	19	5 Atchison pf		600	88	88	88	
7½	3	Atl Coast Line		3000	26½	25½	25⅝	
10⅝	6	Atl Gulf & W I		100	6½	6½	6½	
38	21⅛	Atl Gulf&WI pf		100	32¾	32¾	32¾	
46½	32¾	1 Atl Refining		4200	23¾	23¼	23¼	
114	106¾	2 Atlas Powder		2900	42	41¾	42	
36⅜	4	Atlas Powder pf		50	113¼	113	113	
14	5½	Atlas Tack		900	8¾	7¾	8½	
63	35½	Auburn Auto		12400	35¾	34⅝	35	
4¼	2¼	2 Austin Nichols		800	8¼	8	8	
		Austin Nichol A		10	38¾	38¾	38¾	
		Aviation Corp Del		4500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco		12400	2¾	2¼	2¼	
26¾	7⅛	Baldwin Loco pf		400	22¼	22	22¼	
22⅝	7½	Balt & Ohio		10800	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
109½	100¾	6½ Balt & Ohio pf		2700	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
10⅝	5⅞	Bamberger pf		20	109	109	109	
19	14⅜	Barnsdall A		10800	8¾	8½	8½	
22	12	3f Beatrice Cream		300	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
13⅜	11¾	.50b Beech-Nut Pack		600	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	
90⅞	11⅞	Belding Hem		500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
19⅜	15⅛	1½ Bendix Aviation		14600	21	19⅜	20⅞	
50	34	Beneficial Ind Ln		3000	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
18½	21⅝	Best & Co		900	49¾	49½	49¾	
103⅞	56¾	1⅜g Bethlehem Steel		30500	39	37¾	38⅜	
20¼	14⅜	1b Beth Steel pf		800	100⅜	98	100⅛	
14	9	Bigelow Sanford		700	20¾	20	20¾	
67⅛	33⅜	Blaw Knox		1800	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
23⅝	9⅝	.40 Brunswick Balke		200	54	53½	53½	
112	108¼	7 Bloomingdale		20	21¾	21¾	21¾	
16⅛	6½	Bloomingdale pf		130	108¾	108½	108½	
58⅞	39⅜	3 Boeing Airplane		8800	16	15¼	15½	
100	90	4f Bohn Alum & Br		1500	98	97¾	98	
47¾	42	2f Bon Ami A		10	98	98	98	
26⅝	21	1.60 Bon Ami B		70	43½	43½	43½	
49⅞	28⅛	2 Borden		1400	24½	24¼	24¼	
45⅜	24⅛	Borg Warner		2700	48¾	47¾	48	
14½	8½	.40 Briggs Mfg		8900	44⅞	43	44	
100	90	6 Bridgeport Brass		3900	14¼	14	14	
3½	3⅜	2 Brooklyn M T pf		500	99½	99	99½	
31⅞	24	2 Brooklyn Queens		500	23¾	23¼	23¼	
71⅛	43	5 Brooklyn Q pf		400	65	64½	65	
8⅛	4¼	Brooklyn Un Gas		5400	63¾	61½	61½	
15	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie		1800	8	7⅞	7⅞	
91½	62¾	2 Bucyrus E cv pf		600	98	96	96	
6	3¼	2 Bucyrus E pf		1800	14	13⅝	13⅝	
49½	23	Budd Mfg		1800	87	86½	86½	
6⅛	2½	Budd Mfg pf		1200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅜	8¼	Budd Wheel		1000	49½	48½	49	
10⅞	3¾	Bullard		4300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅞	3	Bulova Watch		500	16¼	16	16⅛	
18¾	13¼	.60 Burns Bros pf (h)		10	6	6	6	
3⅛	1	Burroughs Add		6900	18	17⅜	17⅜	
23¼	11⅞	Bush Term (h)		300	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc		600	2½	2½	2½	
20⅝	11⅞	Butterick		400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
60¾	32	Byers		2400	18⅛	17½	17½	
		Byers pf		60	59	59	59	
42½	30½	1½ Calif Packing		500	33¾	33	33⅛	
8¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla		500	5¼	5	5	
22⅜	2½	.40b Campbell Wy&C		1300	20¾	20¾	20¾	
16⅜	8¼	.40 Canada Dry		300	20¾	20¾	20¾	
13¾	9	Canadian Pacific		1500	10½	10¼	10⅜	
36	20	2 Cannon Mills		3000	10½	10¼	10⅜	
45½	22	Capital Admin pf		300	34	34	34	
55½	36½	1f Case Thresh		100	44¾	44¾	44¾	
112	83½	4 Caterpillar Trac		2700	67¾	67¾	68¾	
47⅜	17⅝	Case Thresh pf		3500	54¾	53¾	54	
35⅜	11¼	Celotex Co (h)		1100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
33⅜	17⅛	Celanese Corp		3200	41¼	41	41¼	
29	22⅜	Celotex Co pf (h)		9000	28¼	27	27¾	
82½	34	Central Aguirre		60	31½	30½	30½	
12⅜	6¼	Central RR of NJ		200	26¼	25½	26¼	
63⅜	38⅝	4 Century Ribbon		500	56	54½	56	
6⅝	3⅜	Cerro de Pasco		800	7¼	7	7⅛	
56¼	23	Certain-Teed		1700	58¼	57⅝	58	
47¼	37½	2.80 Certain-Teed pf		4000	57½	56¾	57½	
31½	11⅜	Ches & Ohio		120	58	55	57¾	
47⅞	36	2f Chesapeake Corp		1500	46	45¾	45¾	
34⅛	15⅜	1f Chi Mail Order		300	3	2¾	2¾	
3	1¼	Chi & Gt W West (h)		1500	32½	32	32	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)		200	1	1	1	
5⅝	1⅜	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)		200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	3⅝	Chi & N'west (h)		700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¾	4⅜	Chi & N'west pf (h)		500	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13⅜	5⅝	Chi Pneu Tool		500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
44⅞	26	Chi Rk I & P (h)		500	8¼	7	8⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Chi Pneu T pf		200	1½	1½	1½	
30	25½	2 Chi R&P 7% (h)		500	42¾	42	42	
2½	1	Chickasha Cot O		500	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	9	Childs Company		800	27¼	26⅞	27¼	
63⅜	31	Chile Copper		500	5⅛	5	5⅛	
38⅜	27⅛	Chrysler		10	23¼	23¼	23¼	
24⅞	16	2 Cleve-Gr Br Co		65000	85⅝	83¾	84⅛	
100	84½	6½ City Ice & Fuel		1500	33¾	32	32	
5	3¼	City Ice & F pf		300	18	18	18	
450	450	.16 City Stores		130	84½	84½	84½	
28½	20	Coca Cola Int		200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
136	110	7 Cluett Peabody		10	450	450	450	
215	161⅞	8 Cluett Pbdy pf		200	24	24	24	
19⅛	15⅛	.50 Coca Cola		30	112	112	112	
28⅜	19	Colgate-Palm-P		500	242	240½	242	
101½	69¾	7 Collins & Aikman		1200	18⅜	18	18¼	
5⅞		Collins & A pf		3300	29	26⅝	27⅝	
28½	5	Colo F & Ir (h)		50	30½	30	30	
21	10¾	Colo F&I pf (h)		300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17½	7	Colo & Southern		40	18	15⅞	16	
14	3⅜	Colo & So 1pf		80	20½	20½	20½	
86⅛	35½	Columbia Gas		90	15	14	15	
81	24½	6 Columbia G pf A		27500	12¼	12	12⅛	
94	67	1 Columbia Pic vtc		300	80	80	80	
53⅜	39½	4 Columbian Carb vtc		1500	73	71	71	
72	56⅛	2.80f Comm Credit		700	89	88	88	
102⅝	97⅞	4¼ Comm Inv Tr		3000	52	50⅞	51¼	
103⅝	79⅞	6¼ Comm Inv Tr pf		2500	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛	
27⅞	17⅜	.60f Comm Solvents		1700	30½	30	30⅛	
15¼	29½	3f Comwlth & So		2300	20	18⅜	19⅛	
120½	112	5½f Comwlth & S 2&3pf		300	2	1⅞	2	
37⅞	27	1.60 Con Cigar		200	54¼	54	54¼	
27	20	Congoleum Nairn		200	116	116	116	
22¼	14¼	Consol Cigar		3500	35⅝	35	35½	
34¼	15⅞	1½g Consol Film I pf		136	44	42¾	44	
10⅞	7½	Consol Gas		300	17	16¾	16¾	
49	14⅛	5 Consol Gas pf		17300	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
10½	6½	Consol Laundries		500	99	98¾	98¾	
5	2b	.25b Consol Oil		600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8	2½	Consol Rys Cu pf		90	9	8¾	9	
13⅜	8¼	Consol Textile		350	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2¾	Container A		200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	4½	Container B		2500	11⅛	11	11	
13⅜	5⅝	Cont Baking A		1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11⅞	6¾	Cont Baking B		200	8¼	8	8⅛	
24¼	2.40	Cont Can		300	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
56	56b	Cont Dia Fibre		1300	85½	84½	85	
28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance		1200	14¼	13¾	14	
3⅜		Cont Motors		1900	40¼	39¾	40¼	
60⅜	41⅝	.37½b Cont Oil		3000	15¼	14¾	15	
26⅝	62	3 Corn Exchange		4500	21⅜	20⅛	20⅞	
67	41⅝	3 Corn Products		600	65	63⅝	64½	
39⅛	35⅞	Coty		5000	67¾	64⅝	64⅝	
18⅜	12¼	2f Cream of Wheat		1700	4¾	4½	4⅝	
36	22½	.25b Crosley Radio		300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
5⅜	3½	1 Crown Cork & S		300	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
27	14	Crown Zeller vtc		200	34	33¾	33¾	
8⅝	5⅛	Crucible Steel		2300	26⅜	25	25⅝	
80⅜	40½	Cuban Am Sug		200	8¾	8½	8½	
47⅞	39⅛	2½ Cuban Am S pf		430	68¼	65	68¼	
22⅞	15	Cudahy Packing		1000	10¼	9¾	10¼	
105¼	89½	7 Curtis Publishg		3800	18½	17⅞	18⅛	
3	2	Curtis Pub pf		300	104¾	104¾	104¾	
30⅛	6¼	Curtiss-Wright		5000	27¾	27¼	27¾	
28¾	16	Curtiss-Wright A		2500	28¼	27¾	28¼	
		Cutler Hamemr		1000	23	23	23	
40	27¾	19	.75g Deere & Co	5500	40	38¾	39	
43⅜	23¼	Deere & Co pf		3900	28	27¾	28	
19⅛	11	Del & Hudson		8000	39¾	37	37¾	
66	45	4 Detroit Edison		7500	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
		Detroit Mich Stove		200	94½	94½	94½	
8¾	4	Devoe & Ray A		300	39½	39¼	39¼	
40⅝	26½	1⅛g Diamond Match		300	40	40	40	
43½	34½	1½g Diamond M pf		2800	38½	38½	38½	
32¾	17½	.75b Dome Mines		1500	32	32	32	
13½	11¾	Douglas A		19500	33¾	33¼	33¼	
11½	6¾	Dresser A		300	11	11	11	
2	1	Dresser B		200	23¾	23½	23½	
132½	86¾	3.60f Dunhill Inter		4500	121½	119	118½	
131	126⅞	du Pont de Nem		6	128	127½	127½	
		du Pont deb						
8	3¾	Eastern Roll Mill		3500	7¾	7	7	
152	110½	6f Eastman Kodak		3500	149¾	148	149¾	
34½	16⅝	1f Eaton Mfg		2500	24¼	23¾	24	
39	19⅝	Edison Schilld		300	34½	34½	34½	
112	107	Elec Auto-Lite		1200	111	110¾	111	
9½	3¾	Elec Auto-L pf		12500	37⅞	37¼	37¼	
6⅝	5¾	Elec Boat		200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3⅜	2⅛	Elec & Mus Ind		14500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
32	3	Elec Pow & Lt		2700	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
49⅛	39	2.25 El Pow&L 6% pf		4500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
	¼	Elec Sto Battery		6500	24½	23¾	24⅛	
65⅛	52⅜	3 Elk Horn Coal (h)		200	46½	46½	46½	
42	15½	Endicott Johnson		200	68	68	68	
41¾	14½	Engineers P S 5pf		700	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	
14	4½	Engineers P S 6pf		300	38½	38½	38½	
17⅞	8½	Engineers PS ww		900	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	
13	6½	Equitable Off Bld		1200	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅞	10½	.80 Erie RR		100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
22¼	15	1b Erie RR 1pf		1000	14	13⅞	13⅞	
5	2	Erie RR 2pf		3500	18¾	18¼	18¼	
		Eureka Vacuum		800	24½	24	24	
		Evans Products						
		Exchange Buffet						
2¼	⅝	Fairbanks Co		4300	23	22½	22½	
9¾	4	Fairbanks pf		5200	50	48½	49½	
26½	17	Fairbanks Morse		200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
120	71½	3.50f Fairbanks M pf		700	34	33½	33⅝	
19¾	5⅜	Fed Lt & Trac		300	3	3	3	
7¾	3¾	.10b Fed Motor Tr		1400	31	30⅝	30⅝	
2	⅞	Fed Screw W		400	96	96	96	
35⅛	13⅜	Fed Water Serv		1200	90¼	88⅞	90	
25	16⅛	.60f Fed'd Dept Sto		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18⅛	13⅛	.40 Firestone T&R		9600	21⅞	21	21⅞	
58⅞	45½	2½ First Nat Stores		5700	84	82¾	84	
8¾	2¼	Follansbee B (h)		400	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
50	20¼	1 Food Mach		400	184	182	182	
9⅞	4⅜	Foster-Wheeler		1600	6¾	6½	6½	
33¾	19¾	1.10b Fourth Nat Inv		1400	30	29	29⅞	
60	30¼	3½g Franklin Sim pf		2800	56⅜	54⅝	56	
28½	17¼	1 Freeport Texas		1000	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12	4¼	Fuller 2pf		1000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
		Gabriel Snub A		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¾	7⅝	Gamewell		200	10¾	10	10⅜	
10	5½	Gen Am Inv		270	10¾	10	10⅜	
44	32⅝	1⅜g Gen Am Trans		900	39¾	39	39⅜	
26⅜	11¾	Gen Asphalt		1200	18⅜	18	18⅜	
12½	7⅛	.60 Gen Baking		800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
6½	2	Gen Bronze		1200	8	7¾	7¾	
15¼	4	Gen Cable		1300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
49	19	Gen Cable A		2400	15¼	14⅝

Business and Industry

U. S. Now Has in Vaults Silver Stock Worth $1,500,000,000

Commerce and Finance

Soviet Quadruples Buying From U. S. In Month of July

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—United States exports to Soviet Russia were shown by Commerce Department figures today to have more than doubled in July over June this year and to have almost quadrupled over July, 1934.

The new figures drew special interest here because of the recent exchange of notes between the United States and the Soviet Government over activities of Communists.

Some had hinted that because of Russia's refusal even to accept the American note of protest, the United States might withdraw recognition. There had, however, been no official substantiation of such suggestions.

The figures made available by the Commerce Department today showed Russian purchases of some $3,500,000 in cotton and $1,150,000 in machinery accounted for most of the July total exports to the Soviet of $5,520,379. This total compared with $2,686,214 in June this year and $1,404,705 in July, 1934.

Commerce Department experts had no explanation for the increased cotton purchases. They said they could not say whether improving trade relations with Russia, previous to the Administration's recent note, were responsible.

Italian exports, although somewhat lower in July than in June, were higher than July last year, continuing the trend that developed in June. Raw cotton, machinery, iron and steel scrap, copper ingots, and lubricating oil comprised the bulk of July exports to Italy, which totaled $5,166,782.

Exports to major countries compare:

	July, 1934	July, 1935
Canada	26,710,000	29,679,000
France	6,378,000	7,344,000
Germany	7,701,000	6,347,000
Italy	4,274,000	5,166,000
Japan	12,811,000	11,863,000
Soviet Russia	1,404,705	5,520,379
United Kingdom	24,339,000	24,306,000
Imports From Major Countries Were:		
Canada	18,187,000	23,661,000
France	3,575,000	3,700,000
Germany	5,280,000	5,325,000
Japan	9,014,000	11,309,000
Italy	2,413,000	2,051,000
Soviet Russia	1,472,000	2,073,000
United Kingdom	9,573,000	12,790,000

Marked Progress In British Iron And Steel Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

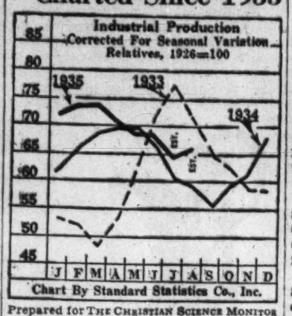
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — British iron and steel industry is making notable progress, according to a report from the United States Assistant Commercial Attaché at London.

Reports from all areas engaged in the British iron and steel trade reveal satisfactory orders and heavy output, the report states. Trade is usually slack at this season, but holidays in most districts have been reduced as a result of the pressure of contracts. Prospects for the autumn are encouraging and increased confidence is felt because of the recent successful conclusion of the agreement between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Continental Steel Cartel.

The increasing demand, it is pointed out, which extends to almost all types of iron and steel products, is mainly forthcoming from the home market in view of the decreased imports from abroad under the new arrangements. Exports of some classes of goods, however, are expected to improve.

Total British imports of iron and steel during the month of July amounted to 90,250 tons, an increase of 29 per cent as compared with July, 1934. Exports for the month totaled 205,741 tons, an increase of only 2615 tons over the July, 1934, figure.

Industrial Activity Charted Since 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE course of industrial activity in 1933 and 1934, and to date in 1935 is traced on the accompanying chart.

Cotton Output Rise Probably Offset By Reduced Carryover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Since the probable increase in cotton production this year may be offset by the reduction in carryover on Aug. 1, the world supply probably will not be materially different this season from last, when it was 39,300,000 bales, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Despite unfavorable weather in many foreign producing countries, it now appears that total foreign acreage and production will be larger than last season. However, the world carryover of cotton on Aug. 1 this year was about 2,900,000 bales less than on the same date a year ago.

World consumption of all cotton in the season just ended was about the same, says the bureau, as in the preceding season, and slightly more than the 10-year average. Consumption of American cotton, however, decreased about 2,350,000 bales from the preceding season, and was about 2,275,000 bales less than average.

Mill consumption of foreign growths increased about 2,350,000 bales over 1933-34, and exceeded world consumption of American cotton by 2,800,000 bales. During the 10 years ended 1932-33, world mill consumption of American cotton had exceeded that of foreign growths by approximately 3,000,000 bales.

Exports of American cotton during the season just ended totaled 4,800,000 running bales, or about 2,700,000 bales less than in the preceding year, and 3,100,000 bales less than the 10-year average. Foreign consumption of American cotton, however, totaled about 6,100,000 bales, and foreign stocks of American cotton were reduced by more than 1,200,000 bales.

Several Firms Pay Larger Dividends

The trend toward increased dividends is continuing. Yesterday the American Agricultural Chemical Company announced an increase in the common stock dividend to 75 cents a share. This compares with previous payments of 50 cents quarterly. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 14.

In addition, the Continental Diamond Fibre Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, thus placing the common on a $1 annual basis, against 60 cents previously. Dividend is payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Sunshine Mining Company also declared a dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 14. This disbursement represents the third increase this year.

Homestake Mining Company declared the usual extra dividend of $2 a share on the common, together with the regular monthly payment of $1 a share, both payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 20.

China Uneasy Over Liquidation Petition Of Bank of Canton

HONG KONG, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Bank of Canton today filed a petition of liquidation. The court appointed a chartered accountant as special manager, while the court registrar becomes temporary liquidator pending a hearing on the petition.

The suspension of the bank created much uneasiness among the Chinese who are operating other Chinese banks. Foreign banks have not been affected.

The Chinese National Commercial Savings Bank has limited its withdrawals to 20 per cent every 10 days. Its managers said they can meet the emergency.

Observers discounted the danger of a general collapse, pointing out that there always is a glut of money here due to invisible exports—tourists' expenditures and the like—although these recently have shrunk.

While certain banks attribute the difficulties to the general depression and to the falling off of remittances from Chinese abroad, experts generally expressed the opinion that the real reason for the embarrassment is losses in exchange speculation consequent upon the uncertainties of America's silver-buying policy.

U. S. Bank Clearings Show Good Increase Over 12 Months Ago

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Bank clearings for the short week ended Sept. 4 showed a large gain over the corresponding period last year, thus maintaining the trend of recent weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the five-day period was $4,261,026,000, compared with $3,515,887,000 for the like time last year, an increase of 21.2 per cent. At New York City, clearings were $2,809,306,000, an increase of 26.7 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $1,451,720,000 was 11.8 per cent higher.

At many of the leading cities, including New York, there were substantial gains. These included Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and Seattle.

Clearings for the five days were less than those for the full week preceding by $291,364,000, while in the like comparison a year ago there was a reduction of $107,034,000.

Chicago clearings were $236,400,000 compared with $199,200,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 18.7.

Wool Output For 12 Countries May Drop 3 P. C. During 1935

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today said early estimates of 1935 wool production for 12 countries which furnish about 60 per cent of the world's total indicates a decrease of 3 per cent from 1934.

The figures, which do not include Russia and China, indicated a clip of about 2,093,000,000 pounds, 8 per cent less than the record clip in 1932.

Reductions in Australia and the United States appear to offset increases indicated in the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and a few European countries.

Rumanian Corn Crop Shows 11 P. C. Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, September 5—Rumania's corn crop for 1935 is officially estimated at 213,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 11 per cent as compared with the 1934 harvest and of 4 per cent compared with the average for the five years 1930-34, according to the International Institute of Agriculture here.

The area planted this year is placed at the high level of 12,625,000 acres, compared with 12,231,000 acres in 1934. The average for the five years 1930-34 was 11,729,000 acres anually.

Exports of corn from Rumania have been declining rapidly in recent years due mainly to governmental wheat price suporting measures. Considerable quantities of corn which would normally have been disposed of in some manner were consumed by farmers as a cheap breadstuff in order to make available for sale a larger part of the wheat crop, the price of which was guaranteed by the Government.

Real Estate Bonds Continue to Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—During the month of August real estate bonds continued to advance in market value, according to Amott, Baker & Co.

The average gain for the 200 eastern issues considered in the Amott-Baker averages was 1.4 per cent as compared with a 2.6 per cent advance for July. On an eight-month basis, however, the appreciation is well ahead of the pace set in 1934, the gain being 24.8 per cent as compared to a 33.6 per cent advance for the entire 12 months of last year.

Britain Imports Fewer American Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Fewer American motorcars are being imported into Great Britain, it is shown by Board of Trade figures for July, 1935. They numbered 352 as compared with 897 imported during July, 1934, a reduction of over 60 per cent.

The total number of foreign imported automobiles in July was 500 cars, as compared with 1312 for the like period in 1934.

Treasury Buys Over 500,000,000 Ounces of Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Official reports disclose that the Treasury Department has acquired over 500,000,000 ounces of silver since the adoption of the new silver policy. This added to the silver already held prior to the passage of the act brings the total stocks u pto more than 1,159,000,000 ounces with a monetary value of approximately $1,495,000,000.

If the Treasury carries out the provision in the Silver Act requiring reserves one-third as large as gold reserves, more than 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver must still be purchased. The gold reserve is now equal to $9,203,000,000, necessitating a silver reserve of $3,067,000,000, or about 2,500,000,000 ounces to meete the requirements of the act. If silver prices reach $1.29 an ounce, the amount of silver now required to meet the gold reserve need not be purchased.

It is reported that the Senate investigation of the Treasury's activities under the Silver Purchase Act may start next week. Senator Pittman, chairman of the investigating committee, will return here at that time to map out the committee's procedure.

The committee is not expected to delve deeply into the program since the Pittman investigation was ordered to head off an investigation by Senators less friendly to the Administration's policy.

The amount of silver purchased or held by the Treasury does not include the silver held by the stabilization fund which is kept a secret.

Commenting on the silver policy of the Administration, the National City Bank, New York, says in its monthly September letter:

"The deeper the Government gets into its silver experiment the clearer it becomes that it has the bear by the tail and dare not let it go.

"In continuing this buying it has two alternatives. It can adopt a moderate policy of not forcing the price, merely taking what silver is offered, in which case it can probably support the market for some time to come. Or it can raise the price rapidly toward $1.29 an ounce, and run the risk of being swamped by silver from the Far East.

"In either case, however, the end of the buying program must come eventually as the United States cannot go on indefinitely diluting its reserves with silver and expect to remain on the gold standard. And when the United States stops buying a heavy price decline seems unavoidable. There is no reason to suppose that any other government will take on the job of bolstering up the market.

"It seems clear that for more than a year this country has been following a policy that is destroying the natural markets for silver. By raising the price and sucking in supplies from all corners of the globe, it has encouraged the use of other metals in coinage and in the arts, driven country after country from the use of silver money to paper, and inflicted the severest punishment upon the one great country still loyal to silver as a standard money—China."

FDIC May Become Chief Factor In Centralized Banking Control

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Textbooks on the American banking system will have to be rewritten, according to financial authorities here, as a result of recent changes in our banking system.

Of the changes in the last three years the outstanding one is the creation of the permanent Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by the Banking Act of Aug. 23, 1935. The terms of Title I of the Act cause this organization to spring full-panoplied from the forehead of depression wisdom, a control agency which will probably have greater effective control over the banking system of the country in a few years than either the Federal Reserve authorities or the management of the national banking system.

Four Centers of Control

Control of American banks is now lodged with four different authorities. They are the state banking authorities, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Not all these authorities are concurrent however. Banks are chartered either by a State Banking Department or as a "national banking association" by the Comptroller of the Currency. All national banks must, and state-chartered banks may accept the rules and obtain the benefits of membership in the Federal Reserve System. All Federal Reserve members, which includes all national banks, must subscribe to the Federal Deposit Corporation, and state banks may do so.

Of all these authorities the youngest is the FDIC, yet from birth it threatens to overshadow the other three and possibly crowd some of them out of existence.

The FRIC now has power to examine all insured state banks not members of the Reserve System, all national banks with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and all member banks with the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Reactions Against Control

This extension of authority is of course a quite reasonable one in view of the benefits which banks obtain from deposit insurance. The new powers, in fact, rest solely on these benefits, for the worst the FDIC authorities can do by way of punishment is to withdraw the bank's insurance.

Nevertheless it constitutes a rather remarkable, though round-about victory for the political forces favoring centralized control of our banking system, and the political reactions to it will probably appear promptly at the next session of Congress as state-chartered non-member banks wake up to presure of FDIC authority. Throughout American history, from the days when the colonies were prohibited, wth Adam Smith's aproval and Benjamin Franklin's strong disapproval, from further paper money isues, there has been a powerful centrifugal force in American banking politics away from centralized control. It wrecked the first and second United States Banks, was driven out of state bank notes by the National Banking Act during the Civil War, but has jealously guarded states' rights since then in the chartering of banks. It resisted membership in the Federal Reserve system, and apeared as a slow exodus of banks from the requirements of such membership during the nineteen-twenties.

Power Over New Banks

A strong effort was made, during the banking debates of the last two years, to make membership in the Federal Reserve system, with its attendant control, the price of deposit insurance. But the traditional political power of the small state banks was too great and the only result of this effort was the provision that by 1941 all insured banks with deposits over $1,000,000 must become members of the Reserve system. Practically all the insured nonmember banks fell through this sieve and may never be seined into the Reserve. Yet the new powers of the FDIC to regulate and to supervise are fully as great as those of the Reserve which they successfully avoided.

Another important aspect of the new FDIC's power is that it has virtually a free choice as to whether and under what conditions to admit new banks to its insurance. It will probably be very difficult indeed in the future for new banks to be formed, under the easy requirements of the laxer state banking departments, without federal deposit insurance. Hence the growth of new banks, unregulated from Washington, will no longer be the threat to central banking control it once was.

Simultaneous with the appearance of this new power in banking is the waning of the importance of the office of Comptroller of the Currency and of the national banking system under his supervision. The national bank notes are being retired. The FDIC is now the legal receiver for closed national banks. The supervisory functions of the Comptroller have been paralleled by those of the FDIC. It would be possible now to eliminate the remaining functions of the national banking system without affecting the country's banking operations in any important way. Founded in 1863, it is now obsolete.

Encroaches on State System

The powers of the FDIC also encroach very heavily in practice, though not in theory, on those of state banking departments. Insured state-chartered banks are now subject to double examination, by the FDIC examiners and by those of the State. For constitutional reasons it is not likely that Congress will attempt to crowd out the state banking examiners. But bankers do not like double examination. The result is that banking departments are likely to be asked to make their examinations conform to those of the FDIC.

If any move to get out of the insurance system is made in the future, it is less likely to come from the small state banks than from the large banks in reserve cities. A candid appraisal of the insurance feature would indicate that small state banks, whose deposits are almost entirely insured and those who record is not too good, are getting an extraordinary bargain in the FDIC, while the large city banks, whose record is far better, and whose insured deposits (those up to $5000) constitute an insignificant proportion of their total deposits (against which their insurance premium is calculated) are paying far more on an actuarial basis than the insurance is worth. They cannot, however, leave the FDIC without leaving the Reserve system, which is, or was, their Gibraltar.

FDIC a Milepost

On the surface it would appear that the setting up of the supervisory powers of the FDIC, which is certainly a very tangible form of credit management, will substantially decrease the probability of a banking collapse in the next panic and depression. Despite the lengthy discussion of credit management which has dominated the soundtrack of banking events of recent years, this move is the outstanding practical achievement in this direction, probably exceeding in importance the changes in the general staff of the Reserve system. In future years it may stand out from these times on a level of importance with the National Banking Act and the Federal Reserve Act.

Nevertheless, experience does not justify exaggerated hopes. The National Banking Act was followed in 10 years, the Federal Reserve Act in 8 years, by a depression. While expansion of banking credit may be curbed by the FDIC, other new forms of credit are springing up apace, particularly in the form of such governmental agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and a host of others. And it remains to be seen whether the new FDIC control will be a complete offset to the weakening which a paternalistic deposit guarantee is expected by old-fashioned bankers to cause in the banking caution once normal in a more individualistic era.

The World's Business

A Laboratory in Alberta

ONE great advantage of the Federal system of government in the United States, as Lord Bryce saw it, is that social and political experiments can be tried out locally. For this purpose each of the 48 states is a kind of laboratory to its neighbors. New York officials, for instance, have been studying the pioneering experiment in compulsory insurance for motorists in vogue in Massachusetts. The object is to propose the adoption of the same system. Modified in the light of observed experience, Canada, with its own Federal system, also enjoys the same advantage. In the Dominion the provinces have a great deal of autonomy, though not so much as the American states. The great difference is that the Federal Government in the United States holds only the powers of government which are specifically granted in the Constitution. All other powers are reserved by the states. Hence we speak of the sovereignty of the American states. In Canada, however, the reverse is the case. It is the provinces which hold specific powers. The central government at Ottawa reserves all other powers. Still the provinces have an authority comprehensive enough to act as social and political laboratories. And now one of them has authorized an experiment which will be watched with interest by the entire world. The province is Alberta and the experiment is the Aberhart scheme.

* * *

The Aberhart scheme is said to be based on the social credit theory advanced by Maj. C. H. Douglas, the Scots engineer-economist. But, judged from the details so far published, Mr. Aberhart seems to have tapped the Douglas scheme for one idea only, namely, the "dividends for all" provision. It was on this simple platform that he was swept into office as the new head of the Alberta Government. Instead of the Douglas scheme, the proposals put forward by Mr. Aberhart should be likened to those of Dr. F. E. Townsend. The Townsend plan provides for a pension of $200 a month. Mr. Aberhart would pay only $25. What he lacks in generosity as to amount, however, he makes up in another way. You have to wait till you are 65 to get a Townsend pension. But you are entitled to an Aberhart pension at 21. Population figures available at this writing do not give the age groups in Canada, Alto-gether there are 750,000 people in the Province. Say 400,000 of them are over 21. The cost per year would thus be $120,000,000 a year, which is certainly a handsome contribution for a province the total income of which is only $500,000,000.

* * *

The information available from Edmonton is a little vague as to how the dividends will be raised. Above I said the scheme leaned more on Townsend than on Douglas. Dr. Townsend proposed to raise his money by means of a tax. Townsendism has already been examined in detail in this column. In general it may be said that a tax for the purpose that Dr. Townsend has in view would simply mean a redistribution of existing income. Admirable as proper redistribution can be in its results, it has its limitations as a panacea. This is most strongly asserted by the social creditors. Next week I hope to go into the details of the Douglas theory. At present I would merely explain that it is to the creation of new income that the pure social creditors are attached. They are one of many schools of thought which show a way out of depression in the artificial creation of new purchasing power. This is the kind of social credit that Mr. Aberhart learned. He has merely drifted into Townsendism. But the Social Creditors feels that he is returning to the Douglas path because he has cabled the Major to come to Canada and help the new administration.

The way, however, is not yet clear for another laboratory experiment. Mr. Aberhart wired to Ottawa as well as Major Douglas. With moneyed Albertans in a ferment, he seems anxious to show that he will be orthodox. An empty treasury stares him in the face. Instead of filling it with new money, based upon the credit resources of Alberta, he has besought Ottawa to lend several million dollars to the province. Will the dominion prime the new regime so that it might inaugurate Douglasism? Not if Ottawa shares the view apparently entertained by moneyed Albertans. Mr. Aberhart would probably have to accept Dominion strings along with Dominion money. It is an inauspicious start for the experiment, if the experiment were ever intended to be anything more than glorified Townsendism.

H. B. E.

New Record Output For Electric Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 5

ELECTRIC power output continues to reach new summer high records. Output of 1,809,716,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Aug. 31 was not only the highest on record for this week, but 11.2 per cent above the same week of last year.

The current figure represents a slightly more than seasonal drop of 1.8 per cent from the previous week's total. In three out of the last six years there has been an increase between these two weeks.

Federal Loan Banks Serve Over 500,000 Investors in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The wholly mutual character and the strength of federal savings and loan associations is pointed out in the Federal Home Loan Bank Review.

Federal savings and loan associations, numbering 919 and with over 500,000 investors and almost $390,000,000 in resources, are now in operation in 41 states. Of these, 572 are new organizations and 347 are converted associations formerly under state charter. They bear much the same relation to state-chartered home-financing associations as that of National banks to state banks.

In a federally chartered association the risks and profits are shared equally by all of its investors according to the funds paid in. By law, it is prohibited from accepting deposits and can raise its capital only through payments made on shares by investors.

Recognizing the co-operative nature of the home-financing business, the law governing federal savings and loan associations bars any procedure that would destroy the equal rights of all shareholders. The four types of shares available to the public differ mainly in the methods by which they are bought: (1) Installment thrift shares, on which the subscriber pays 50 cents each month per $100 share until maturity; (2) optional savings shares, on which payments may be made at any time and in any amount until the share is matured; (3) prepaid shares, on which the subscriber pays a single lump sum of less than par, and allows dividends to accumulate until the share reaches its par value; (4) full-paid income shares, for which the subscriber pays outright in full, and receives his dividends in cash. All shares have a par value of $100.

Dominion Obtains $20,000,000 Loan At New Low Rate

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Canadian Government has obtained a loan of $20,000,000 for five months from a group of Canadian and New York banks at an interest rate of ¾ of 1 per cent, the lowest ever obtained, it was announced today by Edgar N. Rhodes, Finance Minister.

The loan, running from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, 1936, will be used to redeem 7 per cent debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. due on Oct. 1 currently outstanding in the amount of $23,740,000. The additional funds necessary to effect the redemption will be obtained from other sources, the minister said.

Big Gain in Export Of Refined Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — For the first seven months of 1935, refined sugar exports by the United States totaled 47,120 long tons, as compared with 33,275 tons during the like period in 1934, an increase of 13,845 tons, or 41.6 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. The exports were the largest of any corresponding period since 1929, when the shipments totaled 64,336 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first seven months of 1935. The United Kingdom leads the list with 13,732 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Norway with 5491 tons and 4566 tons respectively.

Foreign Butter Imports Show a Sharp Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — Since the margin between prices at New York and London has fallen much below the import tariff, foreign butter has practically stopped coming into the United States, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

No New Zealand butter has come in since April, and imports of European butter have declined markedly, being only 177,238 pounds in July, compared with 1,437,000 pounds in June, and 2,665,000 pounds in May. Imports of butter from all foreign sources during the first six months of 1935, "for consumption," totaled 21,500,000 pounds.

Plumbing Plant in South Most Active Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5—The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company's plant here, the largest bathtub plant in the world, is operating at 70 per cent of its peak production, with steady employment, as a result of improved conditions. H. M. Reed, president, says that residential building stimulated by the Federal Housing Act, as well as private enterprise, has increased as much as 100 per cent over the past four-year period, bringing the bathtub and plumbing supplies plant the best business since 1931.

"The management," Mr. Reed says, "believes that business conditions warrant the operation of the factory at its present capacity the remainder of the summer."

Lemon Export Embargo Is Ordered by Mussolini

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 5 (NNS)—Mussolini has placed an embargo on export lemons, say advices received here. The entire crop this year will be needed by the army operating in Ethiopia is the inference.

This situation was revealed through orders received in California for lemons from French importers of citrus fruit. The first consignment for France was shipped by rail to Norfolk and by the Baltimore Mail Line for Havre.

Government Bond Market Recovers Its Equilibrium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The Government bond market rallied yesterday from its first pessimistic appraisal of the $1,750,000,000 Treasury offerings of Monday and made up a fairly substantial portion of its previous losses. The called Fourth Liberty recovered 5-32nds of the previous day's loss of 10-32nds. A when-issued market appeared in the new 2¾ per cent 12-10-year bonds, which closed at a premium of about 12 points above par, while the 1¼ per cent 3½-year notes closed at 100 8-32 bid, 100 10-32 asked. These premiums compare favorably with the premiums which usually appear in the second market day after new Treasury offerings.

The rally was in part attributed to the Washington news of the 150 per cent over-subscription to the $500,000,000 cash offering of 1½ per cent notes, and in part to a natural reaction to the prolonged decline in governments since early August.

Bank stocks also rallied after the sharp decline precipitated Tuesday by the reduction in the dividend of Central Hanover and Bankers' Trust. The rally was in part attributed to the continuation of the regular Guaranty Trust dividend, and in part to a technical reaction from the sharp break.

A number of factors have contributed to the upsetting of stock market optimism in the last week or so. The requirements in the Utilities Act of 1935 for the simplification of holding company capital structures in 1938 are considered deflationary, as they are taken to mean that managements will conserve cash as far as possible to prepare for ultimately necessary liquidation of many corporate entities and the paying off of bonds. Steel figures are not considered quite as favorable, and last week's electricity power figures are thought to be slightly behind seasonal expectations. It is felt that part of the improvement in both these lines has been due to the temporary influence of the advancing of the date for bringing out new automobile models.

Tuesday's 33 per cent cut in the dividends of Central Hanover Bank and Trust and Bankers' Trust has been given a rather broadly bearish interpretation due to the important connections of these banks. The current position of several railroads is felt to be precarious. Lastly the market itself is said to have a "tired" appearance. The most bearish opinion, however, expects no more than a "technical reaction," and no one contradicts the broadly held expectation of a substantial business improvement this fall.

Treasury Opens Bids To Build Gold Cache

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Treasury Department took another step today in its program to move most of its huge gold stocks from the eastern seaboard to the protection of Fort Knox, Ky.

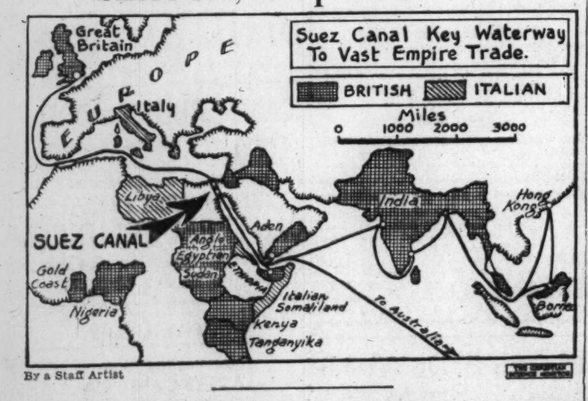
Bids were received from nine firms on the huge bullion depository, which will be in the center of the Fort Knox military reservation.

The Great Lakes Construction Company, Chicago, appeared to be low bidder with $476,674 for the general construction contract.

Other bidders, and their bids:

John W. Cowper Company, Washington, $572,500; Andrews Asphalt Paving Company, Hamilton, Ohio, $599,883; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., $542,261; Centaur Construction Company, New York City, $594,898; Harvey A. Hanson Construction Company, Chicago, $548,000; Struck Construction Company, Louisville, Ky., $505,000; Virginia Engineering Company, Newport News, Va., $582,000; White Construction Company, New York City, $519,220.

Suez Canal, Vital British Empire Short-Cut, Is Open to All Nations



By a Staff Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Slicing through the narrow peninsula that links Africa and Asia, a short cut to the Orient that has made dreams of ancient conquerors come true, the Suez Canal is now a focus of world attention as Italian troops and munitions of war pour through it on the way to East Africa.

"This 100-mile waterway, which enables ships to steam directly between the Mediterranean and Red Seas without making the tedious voyage around Africa, forms the link pin connecting the trade routes of the Eastern Hemisphere," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"From a commercial standpoint, the Suez Canal is of greater importance to Great Britain than to any other nation. In 1933 more British ships passed through it than those of the next seven largest users of the canal combined, and the tonnage represented was in a similar proportion.

"Egypt, through whose territory the canal runs, is an independent nation, although a garrison of about 12,000 British troops is stationed there and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the south. Egypt was a British protectorate from 1914 to 1922. When her independence was recognized by Great Britain, it was agreed that Egyptian national defence should remain under British control.

"Unlike the Panama Canal, which is directly controlled by the United States Government, the Suez Canal is a private business concern. No nation has direct authority over it. The Canal is owned and operated by the Suez Canal Company (Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez), a French organization which holds a concession from the Egyptian Government expiring in 1968."

In a study, "The Suez Canal and League Sanctions," by Raymond Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, it is pointed out that the United States has greater exclusive control of the Panama Canal than has Britain over the Suez."

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Boucher Gives Others Chance At Byng Trophy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the generosity of Frank Boucher somebody else now has a chance to win a replica of hockey's famous Lady Byng Trophy. Last spring hockey authorities simply gave in to the popular New York Ranger center and voted that he be given permanent possession of that trophy, which had been donated to hockey for the "cleanest, most effective player," in the National Hockey League.

In the 10 years of competition the slim, smooth-skating Ranger center led the field seven times. In despair the league governors presented the problem to Lady Byng, and in recognition of his great record Lady Byng approved giving permanent possession of the trophy to Boucher. Then the gracious lady donated a new trophy, and Boucher, in appreciation of being so signally honored, declared himself out of further consideration.

Fortunate it is, for all concerned, that the pivot man for the famous brother wings, Bill and Bun Cook, has retired from further consideration. Henceforth he has no more interest in the winning of the trophy, and a mad scramble is in prospect for the other players, since the "two strikes" have been removed and a new innings instituted. The new cup recently arrived at the office of Frank Calder, league president, and is almost an exact duplicate of the old one. It bears the inscription, "Viscountess Byng of Vimy Challenge Cup." Challenge seems appropriate now that Boucher has declared himself out.

The original winner of the honor back in 1926, the first year of competition, was Frank Nighbor, probably hockey's greatest poke-checker and defensive center. Nighbor was approaching the end of his active playing days and centered for the Ottawa Senators. The next season Billy Burch, brilliant offensive ace of the New York Americans and since retired from hockey, was voted the distinction. In 1928 Boucher first won a replica and then proceeded to clutter the mantelpiece with six more and the original. Only once did a player interfere—1932. Little Joe Primeau of the Maple Leafs broke through Boucher's regime. Apart from that one season Frankie needed only to put a runner on the smooth ice surface to bewitch referees and voters alike to win the trophy.

While Frank Boucher is no longer a youth and while it never has been his nature to resort to rough tactics, one might well wonder. Since he no longer seeks that "clean" rating, will he begin to retaliate for several of those past insults and jibes he has withstood from opponents in favor of winning the trophy? Will he abandon that flat hook-check now and begin swinging that stick like a flag in the breeze? Will he slide away from the body-checking opponents or will he go gunning with a bump or two for past rough passages? Knowing the "gentleman of hockey" through it all, we believe he will continue his clean, effective play as usual, just as though striving for the trophy again.

There seems to be no particular reason for it all; but it is a fact that center-ice players always have the call for the Lady Byng distinction. Nighbor, Burch, Primeau and Boucher all played center. The record established by Boucher, winning on seven occasions, is not likely to be surpassed or equaled. It is as follows:

Year	G	A	P	*P.I.M
1927	13	15	27	17
1928	12	35	47	7
1929	10	16	26	8
1930	26	36	62	16
1931	12	27	39	20
1932	12	23	35	18
1933	7	28	35	4
1934	14	30	44	4
1935	13	32	45	2

*Penalties in minutes.

British Chess Champion Leads in Lodz Tourney

LODZ, Poland, Sept. 5 (AP)—The second round of the international tournament was contested last night at the Lodz Chess Club, two games being drawn and three adjourned. W. Winter, British champion, leads, with Dr. Tartakower, Poland, second. The summary:

Second Round

First Board—Fine, United States, adjourned with Appel, Poland.

Second Board—Steiner, Hungary, adjourned with Regedzinski, Poland.

Third Board—Mikenas, Lithuania, adjourned with Tartakower, Poland.

Fourth Board—Kolski, Poland, drew with Winter, England.

Fifth Board—Frydman, Poland, drew Opocensky, Czechoslovakia.

The leading scores: Winter, 1½—½; Tartakower, 1—0; Fine, Frydman, Kolski, Opocensky and Regedzinski, ½—½.

Canadian Swimmer First

TORONTO, Sept. 5 (AP)—After trailing in second place for 4½ miles as Nell Hurley, of Memphis, Tenn., set a fast pace, Charlotte Acres, of Vancouver, forged to the front with the finish line in sight last night to win the Canadian National Exhibition's five-mile swim for women. The Vancouver girl, first Canadian to win the event, led Eva Bein of New York over the line by 50 yards to win the purse of $1000. Miss Bein, who trailed the winner and Miss Hurley in third place almost from the start, moved forward in the final half mile as Miss Acres took command, but in the final test she was unable to match the speed and stamina of the Canadian swimmer.

Amusements

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Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale
In Shakespeare's Great Plays.
OTHELLO and MACBETH
Eves. $2.50 to 50c—Thur. Mat. (Sept. 19), $1.50 to 50c. Sat. Mats. $2 to 50c (plus tax)

Trophy Again Available

Inset, Wide World — **Frank Boucher and Lady Byng** — The Christian Science Monitor

Veteran Hockey Player Who Has Been Awarded Permanent Possession of Original "Clean Player" Trophy, and Lady Who Has Donated a New One

Everyone Joins in the Fun During the Cowes Regatta

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COWES, Isle of Wight—The day's racing is done. The sunset gun has boomed out on His Majesty's guardship, Rodney, and the Ensign has come fluttering down from her masthead, stripping the gay bunting off the myriad craft in the Roads as an autumn breeze sends the leaves fluttering from the tree branches. Almost simultaneously, lights, red and green, glimmer out on the racing yachts as they ride at anchor, rising and falling sweetly on the swell. There is carnival in the air tonight, and the signal light on the giant gray battleship winks out a merry invitation to the fussy little pinnaces that put off from shore with their cargoes of yacht owners and guests in evening dress.

Yet over all this kaleidoscope of color and blend of varied sound presides an indefinable dignity, due, no doubt, to the presence of the King and his Court. Tonight royalty is entertaining aboard the Victoria and Albert, and after dinner, as the first glittering flight of rockets on the Esplanade sears its way into the warm night air, to commence the Jubilee firework display, the famous old steam yacht bursts into green, red and golden radiance from stem to stern. The floodlit warship to starboard preserves the fiction that the King must be protected, even in recreation among his devoted subjects.

We All Join In

Cowes Regatta, as everyone knows, is a great society function, in connection with a sport regarded primarily as a rich man's game. Yet it is almost the only such function in which "the common people" (as the history-books term them so disrespectfully) can join in uninvited and have a great time, catching unexpected close-ups of "the best people" as the latter land and go afloat or stroll, with yachting caps tilted slightly over one eye, through the tortuous little streets of the town.

For a fortnight each year Cowes pulsates with life. Prices go up, and the roadways, scarcely wide enough to permit the passage of one big luxury limousine, echo to the ceaseless tooting of horns. Motorists through Cowes during Regatta Week make more noise there, I imagine, than anywhere else, for the simple reason that they find the highway thick with pedestrians—yachting folk, trippers, paid hands, small children, soldiers, sailors, and the rest. It is, indeed, the custom at Cowes to walk in the road. And that is hardly surprising, since the sidewalk in parts is too narrow for two people to pass. You can imagine what sort of a quaint little place it is when I tell you that the sea, if sufficiently agitated, may dash up a side turning and arrive in the middle of the high streets, near the Post Office.

It can never be said that the yacht-racing at Cowes interferes with the other aspects of the Regatta. Racing, after all, is the affair of enthusiasts who own yachts, or of the friends of yacht owners, or of folk who have sufficient maritime knowledge to derive pleasure from watching the progress of the contests through a telescope. Telescopes, I must add, are a feature of the communal life on shore. They are to be found installed on café roofs, in hotel windows, and in cunning little lookouts constructed by house owners in their front gardens. Without a spyglass, the sea picture that meets the eye is one merely of graceful white sails and craft gliding along before the wind like lazy giant water birds. But take a peep through the telescope and you will see that, though Cowes Week may be sheer holiday for the multitude, it is earnest work for the crews on board in a race, tensely awaiting commands on a deck awash with crystal spume.

The Castle

There goes "Britannia," and near the wheel, watching points of navigation with a practiced eye, is George V, the Sailor King. His Majesty is a yachtsman in much more than name, and one of his greatest enjoyments is a slashing race aboard his beautiful old black cutter. This historic craft is more than 40 years old, her rig has been changed from time to time, and she has been a source of perpetual joy and satisfaction to her royal owner. It would have been a great delight to all of us, afloat and ashore, if she had gained a greater measure of success at Cowes in this, the Royal Jubilee year.

The center of Cowes, so far as the racing is concerned, is the castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the most exclusive organization in the world of sport. In days of the distant past, the castle was a fort guarding this vulnerable section of the Isle of Wight's coast, but its armaments now are reduced to a miniature battery of brass cannon, trained in mock defense, and one or two genial policemen who say "Keep moving, please" to spectators from the Esplanade and see that the squadron's landing stage, with its gilt-topped flagpole, is reserved strictly for officers of the Royal Navy and others engaged upon His Majesty's business. Here it is that crowds gather periodically in the hope of seeing the King and Queen come ashore.

This year's regatta was a "record" one in all respects, as befitted the celebration of the King's Jubilee. There were more big racing craft than had ever competed together before, more vessels of all kinds in the roadstead, and unprecedented crowds ashore. By day Cowes Green was carpeted with the recumbent forms of holiday-makers taking Cowes Week easily. Now and again the sound of a starting gun from the castle battery focused their attention upon the racing, and they watched the contenders jockeying for advantage of wind and tide. The technicalities of the proceedings meant nothing much to them, perhaps, but they were mighty happy in the contemplation of snow-white sails on a blue sea rippling in streaks of sun-made silver. And they gave one another much well-meant misinformation as to the relative whereabouts of Yankee, Britannia, Endeavour, Velsheda, Westward, Shamrock, Candida and Astra—the 200-ton boats of the "J" class, whose sails dwarfed those of other craft into butterflies' wings.

Galan Drives In Six Chicago Runs At Wrigley Field

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of year when baseball fans and writers are busy selecting all-star major league teams. The fans are trying for prizes in newspaper contests, while the scribes pick a team at the request of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. When these all-star outfits are announced, the name of Augie Galan will probably be missing, because he is a left fielder and because there are two other great left fielders in the majors, namely Joe Medwick and Joe Vosmik. But regardless of the lack of consideration given to the young Chicago Cub star, he is one of the best all-around players in the National League and a rapidly rising star in the diamond sport.

Galan, born in Berkeley, Calif., on May 25, 1912, was practically unheard of in baseball until the season of 1931. Before that he had knocked around with numerous semiprofessional organizations as an infielder and outfielder. In '31 while playing with the Globe club in the Arizona League he blossomed into a hard hitter, getting three successive home runs in the first game of a doubleheader and then connecting with another on his initial appearance at the plate in the second engagement.

Great Year With Seals

Later he drifted to the Pacific Coast League. With San Francisco in 1933 he played every inning of every game on the Seal schedule which means a total of 189. In these games he made 265 base hits, including 22 triples, 51 doubles and nine home runs, and batted .356. He also stole 45 bases and at the end of the campaign was voted the most valuable player in the circuit, an unusual honor considering the high grade talent available on the West Coast. With the Seals, Galan played second base and shortstop. The Chicago Cubs purchased him in November of 1933 in a trade involving three clubs.

The young Californian could not break into the Chicago infield in 1934, at least not as a regular, but he did manage to get into 66 games either at second base or as a pinch hitter. His average for the season was .260.

This spring when the Cubs started their training at Catalina Island, Galan was still on the roster as an infielder. During part of the training period, the regular Chicago second baseman, Billy Herman, was a holdout and in his absence Galan was given the assignment. Not only did the young man establish himself as a big leaguer, but he also led the Cubs in batting through a long list of exhibition games. When Herman returned, Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs couldn't bench the former coast league sensation, so he put him in charge of the leftfield post.

Of course, Augie has made good. He is unquestionably one of the surprises of the year in the National League, developing from a fair utility infielder last season into a brilliant leftfielder this season. Grimm has in Galan the perfect leadoff man. Although weighing in the vicinity of 160 pounds, the youngster gets enough power behind his bat to punch out a generous assortment of extra-base hits. He probably will never be a home-run slugger, but as a hitter he is one of the most consistent. Fast on the bases and an accomplished fielder are two facts that must be added to the youth's record.

Galan Led Attack

The Cubs are in the thick of one of the greatest National League pennant battles in years, and Galan is partly responsible for his team's position in the standing. From his position at the top of the batting order, Augie has hit well over the .300 mark since the start of the campaign and is among the league leaders in the important matter of collecting hits. Yesterday at Wrigley Field the left fielder almost single handed batted his team mates to an 8-to-2 victory over the Phillies and Larry French to his thirteenth triumph of the current season.

Two home runs, one in the sixth inning with the bases empty and another in the eighth with the bases full, made Galan the individual major league star of the day. In all he drove in six runs. The triumph enabled the Cubs to keep pace with the Cardinals and Giants, who also won their games yesterday. The Bruins are only half a game in back of the second-place Giants, and 2½ contests in the rear of the leading Cards.

A four-run rally in the eighth inning enabled the Cardinals to come from behind and defeat the Braves yesterday at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis. Ed Brandt held the champions fairly well in check until that uprising in the eighth. Then he was driven to the showers. Wally Berger hit his thirtieth home run of the season for the Braves.

In Cincinnati, Carl Hubbell pitched the Giants to a 6-to-4 victory over the Reds. It was Carl's twentieth triumph.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 5, 1910

ALTHOUGH held to three hits by four Philadelphia Athletic pitchers, the New York Highlanders won the first game of a doubleheader by a 5-to-2 score. Cy Morgan's wildness brought about Philadelphia's downfall. Jack Coombs pitched and won the second game for the A's, 2 to 1.

Rain Again Stops U. S. Tennis Play At Forest Hills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—For the third day in succession, a heavy rain has forced postponement of the United States men's and women's tennis singles championships at the West Side Tennis Club, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced today. The schedule will be picked up tomorrow where it left off on Monday if the weather permits.

A downpour yesterday stopped the first two matches before either had been completed. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. had captured two sets from C. Gene Mako, and the third was almost half done, when they were rained out, and Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, of the British Wightman Cup team, had taken the first set from Catherine Wolf, and was leading at 3—0 in the second, on the grandstand court.

Allison was playing the best game he has shown since his return to the United States against the young Californian, but the latter was fast hitting his stride when the end came. The Texan was breaking through the service of Mako consistently in the first two sets, Mako scoring only one service game, but the latter had won three service games to lead at 3—2 in the third, and had reached deuce in the next game off Allison's service, when play was suspended. He had broken through at the start, but after that Allison adopted net tactics, and ran 11 straight games after trailing at 1—2, to win the first set at 6—2, and the second at love. He was steadier than Mako, making few errors, and was also superior on earned points, 21 to 7.

Miss Wolf made a fair showing in the first set against Mrs. King, winning three service games, but the English player was steadier, and galloped off with three games in a row at the start of the second, to lead at 6—3, 3—0.

Both matches continued today where they left off, with the rest of the day's program following. It was announced that the finals of the women's singles would be played Sunday, as well as the semifinals of the men, with the men's final put over to Monday. The veterans were also swamped, before they were even started, and may have to go over to Monday also for the finals.

Parker to Quit School To Improve His Tennis

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Frankie Parker, who at times has shown promise of developing into one of the country's greatest tennis players, has decided to quit school and devote his entire time for the next few years to tennis. He was a student at Lawrenceville (N. J.) Prep School last year.

Apparently smarting from the one-sided defeat at the hands of Fred Perry in the national championships at Forest Hills, Parker said he planned to do everything possible to make the Davis Cup team next year. Although ranked No. 4 nationally last year, Parker, not yet 20 years of age, has had a disastrous season this year. The only tournaments he won were the invitation events at Spring Lake, N. J., and the Meadow Club at Southampton.

"I figure that I can't get anywhere unless I give more time to the game," said Parker in announcing his decision. "I want to make the Davis Cup team next year."

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	85	54	.612
New Orleans	82	59	.582
Nashville	75	64	.540
Memphis	76	68	.528
Chattanooga	69	68	.504
Little Rock	66	73	.475
Birmingham	56	86	.394
Knoxville	52	89	.369

Results Sept. 4

Atlanta 8, Knoxville 3.
Atlanta 3, Knoxville 2.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 3, Birmingham 0.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 2.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 5.

Cubs Purchase Lillard

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Third Baseman Gene Lillard of Los Angeles, home-run king of the Pacific Coast League, was purchased yesterday by the Chicago Cubs for spring delivery. Lillard had an unofficial batting average of .368 through last Saturday's games, having pounded 29 doubles, four triples, 47 home runs and driving in 119 runs. He had made 200 hits in 543 times at bat. Several major league clubs were reported after his services.

International League

Results Sept. 4

Toronto 6, Rochester 5.
Rochester 3, Toronto 2.

Nine Lettermen Leave Holes In Cadets' Lineup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York, Sept. 5—Replacement of nine lettermen from last year's Army football team is the problem confronting Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson, head coach. The nine lettermen lost by graduation, included such backfield stars as Jack Buckler, Joe Stancook and Ozzie Simons and such outstanding linemen as Jack Beall and Bob Stillman, not to mention Carl Miller, Norm Edwards, Bill Brearley and Bill Martz as well. These losses include seven of last year's regulars, five of whom were linemen and two were backs.

To meet the problem of graduated regulars, the coaches are confronted with a difficult task, due to the break in the succession to positions on the three varsity teams which has been a natural one for the past five or six years. A Cadet generally played on the third team his yearling year, the second his second class year and became a regular his final year.

This season the succession is broken as far as the line is concerned, for last year's third-string line was decidedly below par and will not provide qualified men to go up to the second team as replacements for the regulars. This means that last year's plebes will be called upon to man the reserve line and serve as substitutes for the regulars.

Suitable replacement in the backfield is most difficult, since the running back, Jack Buckler, and his substitute, Ozzie Simons, as well as the blocking back, Joe Stancook, and his understudy, Bill Martz, received their second lieutenant bars in June.

Since neither the third team nor the plebes produced a suitable fullback to fill Stancook's place, the coaches plan to move Clinton True, second-string wingback of last year, to that position as regular and to move Gordon Kimbrell, last year's third-string center, and Pete Kopcsak, one of last year's second-string plebe ends, over to fight it out for the second-string job at fullback.

Even greater than the fullback problem is that of finding suitable replacements for Buckler and Simons. At the present time, there is no outstanding performer available. The four men who will contest for the position are Joe Nazzaro, last year's fourth-string quarterback; Charlie Meyer, last year's third-string triple threat; Sjostrom of last year's plebe team and Craig, last year's second-string plebe triple threat. Each of these four is fairly adept at two of the requirements of a triple-threat back, but none possesses all three as Buckler and Simons did.

The line will consist of last year's reserves moving into the five vacancies with Captain Bill Shuler and Vincent, the returning regulars.

In general, it appears at present that the Army will have a fairly good line with a questionable backfield. To have offensive strength, Gar Davidson must uncover some ball carriers and blockers from willing but inexperienced material.

Andy Kerr Boosts Open Gridiron Game

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Sept. 5 (AP)—Andy Kerr, Colgate football coach who started his career with Johnstown High School, asserted last night, "If we don't keep the collegiate game up with the rules, we can't keep up with the professionals."

Kerr spoke to about 500 persons at a testimonial dinner in his honor. There were many men present who played under him at Johnstown High from 1900 to 1905.

"I don't believe my job as a coach is to put on a show," Kerr continued. "But if they (the players) do put on the show, all well and good."

Advocating a more open game and use of the lateral pass, he said:

"We haven't much more than begun this open game.

"Will it make football glorified basketball?

"I don't believe it will ever come to that because the fundamentals of football will always remain the same. The more open game won't change its complexion."

He said, "I haven't seen one sound argument against the lateral pass." To the criticism that the pass is dangerous, he added:

"My job as a football coach is to think of the kids. If I thought it (the pass) was dangerous, I'd be the last to be for it."

A reception was held for the coach in the high school yesterday afternoon.

Mason and Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 5 (AP)—The favorites marched ahead yesterday in the first round of women's Mason and Dixon golf tourney, undismayed by the steady downpour that drenched the course. Jean Bauer of Providence, winner of medalist honors, eliminated Mrs. S. F. Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, 7 and 6. Miss Bauer was out in 42 and 6 up. Pritzie Stifel of Wheeling, defending champion, and favored to reach the finals with Miss Bauer, played brilliant golf and beat Mrs. F. C. Schlundt of Cleveland, 8 and 6. She made the turn in 37, three over the men's par. Mrs. R. P. Meckley of Washington, who tied with Miss Stifel for the runnerup position Tuesday with 83, coasted to a 7 and 6 victory over Mrs. Harry Frazier of Lewisburg.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	83	44	.654
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	65	61	.516
Chicago	63	62	.504
Boston	64	64	.500
Washington	54	73	.425
Philadelphia	51	71	.418
St. Louis	50	76	.397

Results Sept. 4

All games postponed.

Association Clears Owens

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Northeastern Ohio Association of the A. A. U. has ruled that as far as it is concerned Jesse Owens, Ohio State Negro track flash, is in "good standing." The district amateur body recently conducted an investigation to determine whether Owens was being paid a salary by the Ohio State Legislature because he was a page or because he was an athletic hero. Lee said the association had "closed the case."

American Association

Results Sept. 4

Indianapolis 13, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 10, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 6.
Louisville 5, Toledo 1.
Louisville 11, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 6.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Next America's Cup Challenge

THAT there will be another series of races for the America's Cup within the next two years is just about certain. Reports from London state that Charles R. Fairey, well-known English airplane builder and commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club, and that Thomas O. M. Sopwith, unsuccessful challenger in 1934, had placed an order with Charles E. Nicholson, designer of the Endeavour, for an Endeavour II, with which he planned to make his second attempt next year. With these two yachtsmen ready to try to capture the blue ribbon trophy of the sea, all that remains is for the New York Yacht Club to accept one of them. It is expected that the Fairey challenge will be in the hands of the New York club in time for it to receive proper consideration at the next meeting of the club, which takes place in October.

The America's Cup — The Christian Science Monitor

Asks for New Class Yacht

Reports regarding the Fairey challenge state that it proposes that the races be held either in 1936 or 1937, with the N. Y. Y. C. deciding on the year. It also proposes that Class K yachts be used in place of the Class J boats which were used last year. While the N. Y. Y. C. has not given out any inkling regarding which year will be selected, provided the challenge is accepted, it is generally believed that it will name 1937 as the date. Regarding the substituting of a Class K yacht, there seems to be considerable doubt. This would mean that the boats would have a waterline of about 75 feet, as against the one of 83 to 87 for Class J. As the deed of gift provided for a waterline of not less than 65 feet, a Class K yacht would be eligible. It is believed, however, that the Class J boat will be given the preference, as there are a number of these yachts, both in the United States and British waters, which could serve as trial yachts against the new challenger and defender, whereas there are no Class K yachts.

Sopwith's Chances Are Poor

As the rules governing challenges for this cup require that once a challenge has been received it must be disposed of before another can be considered, it would seem as if Sopwith's plans would have to be put aside until after the Fairey challenge has been disposed of. That the challenge will be accepted seems quite probable, provided the class part of the challenge is adjusted satisfactorily to both parties. Such being the case, it will mean that a challenge from anyone else will not be a subject for consideration until after 1937 at the earliest, and, in case the cup were won by Commodore Fairey, the next challenge would hardly come from Sopwith. It is to be hoped that the challenge and challenger will be acceptable to the holders of the cup and that either 1936 or 1937 will see another series of races off Newport, R. I., as, say what you will, there is no question but what America's Cup races always increase interest in yachting, and, when good sportsmanship prevails, they are one of the greatest of sporting events.

National League Gives Ruth a Lifetime Pass

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Babe Ruth, an American Leaguer for all but the closing few months of his spectacular career in the Majors, covering a period of 21 years, has received a lifetime pass from President Ford C. Frick for all National League games.

In the exchange of correspondence, revealed yesterday, Frick paid tribute to Ruth's accomplishments and drew from the Babe the following reply:

"If I have given any service to baseball I feel in return I have received an appreciation and compensation from the great baseball public and newspaper writers that comes to few men. Aside from the money and prominence which I have derived from the game, it has also given me an opportunity to study men and human nature and to learn some valuable lessons, which have helped me a lot.

"For over 20 years I have always kept faith with the baseball fans and with my employers and although my days in National League were comparatively few, I want you to know that this touch of sentiment and appreciation will never be forgotten. It is nice to know that the National League has a heart."

Woods Hole and Belport Tie

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Teams from Woods Hole, Mass., and Belport on Great South Bay were tied for the lead last night in the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's United States women's championship races with 5¼ points each. The series, which began yesterday, will end Friday. Two races were sailed yesterday over a windward-leeward course. The Belport Bay team, captained by Joan Earle, won the first and finished second in the afternoon behind the Woods Hole crew which took a second in the morning. Vera Warbosse is skipper of the Woods Hole entrant. The crew of Lorna Whittelsey of Indian Harbor, defending champion, finished fourth in each race. Other teams entered are from Cohasset, Fenwick and Sandy Bar.

Sporting Around the Hub

Lesley Cup Golf at Oyster Harbors Club

THE 1935 Lesley Cup golf matches among teams representing Massachusetts, Metropolitan New York, Pennsylvania and eastern Canada will be played at the Oyster Harbors Club at Osterville, Sept. 28, it was announced yesterday by Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

Last year the Lesley matches were played at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J., Oct. 5 and 6. Metropolitan New York won, its first victory since 1930. Massachusetts linksmen placed third behind Pennsylvania. The scores: New York 64, Pennsylvania 53½, Massachusetts 47, eastern Canada, 15½.

The Lesley Cup matches have been played since 1905.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Experience—After years of exclusive practice behind closed gates with no interference, Eddie Casey, venturing into coaching professional football, is hampered and concerned by the onlookers and curious who swarm all over the Boston Redskins' practice field. These Redskins are the best material the former Harvard coach ever had on one field and his greatest problem is to weld the strongest possible combination and then get it to click.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Harvard Practice Plan—In order that Head Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard may see the varsity and junior varsity football squads in action at the same time, the varsity and jayvees will practice on the new big field, situated where the jayvee field was last season. The new field is about twice the size of the old varsity field and is without any barrier.

When the Crimson tackling candidates hit the dummy this season they will find more resistance since the old dummy, in the form of a "man" and swung free, suspended from above, will be replaced with a filled sack, suspended from above and anchored to the ground with a spring.

The Harvard boys this year will wear solid red jerseys instead of those with the red with white stripes. Their helmets, too, will be replaced. This season they will wear helmets, solid red in front and solid white in back. The theory is that the passer will be able to pick his man out at greater distances and with greater accuracy.

♣ ♣ ♣

Ladies' Day Tomorrow—Tomorrow will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park, and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent government tax. The Red Sox are scheduled to play a single game with the Cleveland Indians, starting at 3 o'clock.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hub Well Represented—Lucille Burnham of Brookline, Eleanor Eaton of Milton, Gertrude Hooper and Dorothy Benson of Boston are members of the first United States touring lacrosse team, now in England. Two other members of that team, although they represent the New York Lacrosse Association, claim Greater Boston as their homes; they are Betty Richey of Brookline and Gretchen Schuyler of Egypt. The American team will sail for the States on Oct. 2.

♣ ♣ ♣

Left-Handers Defy the Elements—E. O. Turner of Oak Hill Country Club of Fitchburg led a field of 45 southpaws yesterday at Sandy Burr in the tenth annual New England left-handers' golf championship. Turner scored a 79 to win medal honors. Roy Replogle of the home club, defending champion, placed second with an 81. A drizzle and a cold, driving wind bothered the players. All six of the New England States are represented in match play, which starts today.

♣ ♣ ♣

Park Department Football—Plans are under way to accommodate the largest group of football players ever to enter Park Department Football Leagues. Chairman Long has instructed Director Mullen to plan to accommodate every young sandlot football player from the bantamweight class to the heavyweight.

Fields are being laid out and conditioned so that the best possible layout attainable will be in readiness for the boys on the opening date of the league, which is Sept. 29. New England Football Association officials will handle the games.

Entry blanks may be secured from the playground directors at the nearest playground, or write or telephone the Recreation Office, 40 Park Drive, Kenmore 2710.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here and There—The Hovey All-Stars of Lynn defeated the Brown Shoe of Worcester, 14 to 2, at the Lynn Stadium yesterday in the only completed game of the national amateur baseball championship series. Hillcrest Club of New Haven was leading by one run when rain halted play with the Bloomfield (N. J.) Athletics . . . About 1000 fans had their ticket money refunded at Fenway Park yesterday when the weather prevented the scheduled opener in the Red Sox-Cleveland series . . . Babe Ruth, who was with the Boston Braves only a short time last spring, will no doubt enjoy the use of his National League lifetime pass . . . A new golf tournament to be known as the Eastern Massachusetts open championship is to be held at the Waltham Country Club, Sept. 18 . . . H. B. Carter, vice-president of the Unicorn Country Club, using a No. 4 iron on the 165-yard No. 4 hole at Stoneham, yesterday scored a hole in one, while playing with friends, J. C. Duane, S. C. Pearsall and W. T. Hotchkiss.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	80	47	.630
New York	77	48	.616
Chicago	80	52	.606
Pittsburgh	74	58	.561
Brooklyn	58	68	.460
Philadelphia	54	72	.429
Cincinnati	56	75	.427
Boston	33	92	.264

Results Sept. 4

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Cincinnati 4.
Only games scheduled.

Where to Dine

WINDSOR, CONN.

The RUSSELL TEA HOUSE
101 Palisado Ave., Windsor, Conn.
(On Route 5-A)
The house, built in 1753, retains much of old-time charm.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner Served Daily.
Prices Reasonable TEL. WINDSOR 47.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE BOW and ARROW
ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
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You will be pleased with the unusualness of
Dolly's
440 ALBEE SQUARE Beside "Albee Theatre"
Here the cooking and serving are different and refreshing.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Whether it's
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Thick, Juicy Steak Served on Sizzling Platter, $1.00
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Come and Be Tempted—
by our popular cold Buffet Lunch. Select from great variety—Go back for more—Prix fixe 75c. Dinner $1.00 and $1.25.
OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:
"It's the Best Food in Town."
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OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

extra delicious
Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00
YAMA
TEA ROOM, Inc.
47 EAST 49 ST. (Near Park Av.), N. Y.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
148 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

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GARDEN GRILL
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Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
The Andorra
330 Fifth Avenue
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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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CANTERBURY FOOD
is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
80 Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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660 MAIN STREET

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Leighton's RESTAURANT
Where Westchester Dines
99 Mamaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O. Theatre)
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The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · BEacon 7914

511 S. W. Sixth Avenue
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

Henderson Abandons Disarmament Session

(Continued from Page 1)

ervations which destroy the value of the texts established by the experts.

The second commission reported on the conditions of security and of the control of armaments, suggesting a graduated series of reminders, recommendations, pressure, and sanctions for breaches of any agreement that may hereafter be reached.

Decisions Next

It would seem that for the moment there is nothing more to be done in the field of technical examination. Political decisions are called for, on the material already provided. There has been considerable delay in convoking the bureau, because it was hoped to have cleared the ground diplomatically. For example, permission to Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria to rearm to a certain extent was expected to come from the Danubian Conference. But the longer decisions are put off, the more complicated the European scene appears to be.

The public must have, at last, its word to say, and be given the opportunity of judging the work of the statesmen who promised disarmament when they made the treaties in 1919.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, humorous, etching, religious, deluxe, and everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC. 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—100% profit; 21 folder $1 assortment; 9 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179W Lincoln Boston, Mass

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; 8 other money-makers; bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-8, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commission; no experience—no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056 Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Attractive, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th—Attractive, near Columbia University, transportation, church; refined business people; transients. Mornings, University 4-8891, HUND.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Oxynit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-95, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

IVANHOE APTS.—Heated 5-7-8 rooms for adult family; all modern improvements; free refrigeration; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, 72 Gardner St., Allston Mass. STA. 2762.

MEDFORD, MASS.
Heated apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath and screened porch. Forest St. Mys. 0683.

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS.
8-16 Garrison St., Boston
Copley Sq. District. Only a few de luxe suites left. Rentals in keeping with the times.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—5 rooms, porch, garage, detached modern 2-family; convenient transportation and Christian Science church. Mich. 2-3353.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

I WILL sublet from fall to spring my apartment (furnished) in Brookline's largest residential hotel; every feature; highly desirable. Tel. Jackson 1070, or Box B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

LONG ISLAND, N. Y., North Shore. Overlooking Sound—Attractive 5-room modern apartment in private residence; fireplace, garage; 26 minutes N. Y. C.; $67. Bayside 9-4042. Plaza 3-0563.

N. Y. C., 2333 Loring Place (cor. West Fordham Road), Bronx—5-6, sunlit, opposite park, schools, shopping; Electrolux; near Christian Science church; $50 to $65.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms, $45.00; preferably in remodelled large house; West Side near river, park; quiet, light, D. C. current. Write Box B-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PENTHOUSE, midtown, $55.00; kitchenette available breakfast, piano, radio, complete hotel service; business woman preferred. Write Box S-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WANTED—To buy auto in good repair, very reasonable, or contact one autoing to Washington, D. C. Sept. 13. Room 314, Rutledge Hotel, New York City.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

AN experienced teacher (college graduate) will take into her home, for the coming school year, a limited number of normal children and give them regular grade work and a real home at moderate terms. CORA SMALLEY, Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 1636.

CONFECTIONERY

ICE CREAM—CANDIES—FAVORS
Blueplate Luncheon
ROPKE, 50 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead 6100-5995

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FIREPLACE WOOD

MAPLE and oak $14, N. H. birch $16, pine slabs $12. Met. Boston delivery. FRIZZELL BROS., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Woburn 0670.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FIRST DISPLAY IN AMERICA—5th Ave., N. Y. EDITH REYNOLDS' Patent (Rubber-filled) ORNAMENTAL and TOY LEATHER ANIMALS. Enquiries: c/o Charles Hatley, 32 Victoria St., London.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—High school history teacher, part or full time; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Republic 9-4792, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Tutor with proven record for preparing boys for college, socially presentable, in country home; state religion and experience. Write Box C-16, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Duplex, 7 rooms including sun porch; oil heat, tile bath, shower, garage; near church and schools. Apply 28 Walnut Place. Phone New. No. 5257-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling st. Slocum 6-8289

PAYING GUESTS

FALL IN VERMONT
At our farm, high in the Green Mountains, enjoy beautiful views, rest and quiet. Excellent food, $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. Write for information.
MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM, Wardsboro, Vt.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Outdoor Dining Room Sleeping Porches
Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Guests desired in adult family; ideal for rest or study. 140-35 Southgate Place. Laurelton 8-4061.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management. Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 20 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in private family; sunny, attractive room; delicious food. Tel. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 65 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com 8569

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.—Light, desirable rooms now available. Call or telephone Com. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 114 Naples Road—One or two rooms if desired, tiled bath, priv. family; a real home. MRS. G. E. RYCROFT, Bea. 2449.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Two rooms adjoining bath, elevator apartment; breakfast optional; ladies only. MESICK, 55 Locust Ave. N. R. 6140-W.

N. Y. C. 100 Northern Ave. (181st)—Large, outside, single, double, running water, quiet, homelike; breakfast optional; convenient church, transit. Washington Heights 7-1636 for app.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG couple desire one or two furnished rooms for light housekeeping in Westchester within 40 minutes commutation to New York. Write Box S-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXCEPTIONAL SALES EXECUTIVE, impressive record of achievement, 16 years last position, seeks N. Y. C. connection offering future. Write Box H-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE—Young woman with exceptional qualifications, high-type personality, good sound business ability; 17 years' experience; qualified to assume responsibility. Write X-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady seeks position as companion or mother's helper, seamstress; pleasant home preferred to large compensation; city or country. M. E.-M., 1239 Pacific St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre. 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG, experienced woman desires position as a child's nurse; references. 22 Lakeview Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 4355.

SOLOISTS

LADY desires regular position, substituting, N. Y. C., vicinity; several years experience N. Y. Christian Science churches. Write Box M-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beresford M. Wells, pianist, accompanist, teacher; available for clubs, concerts or radio. 753 Parkside Ave. De. 1424

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere; large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGL, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Rented, Sold and Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE school or teacher in Washington, D. C., for boy of seven, retarded, but in perfect health. A-102, 1291 National Press Bldg. Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO.
Announces a New
SPORTSWEAR SHOP
for the College Girl and Her Mother
Announcing the Sale of
New Air-Cooled ELECTROLUX
the Servel Gas Refrigerator
on easy terms at
HOWLAND'S

BAB-O
F. W. BEHRENS INC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

BRAUNFIELD
Distinctive Millinery
1215 Main Street
Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
Uniflow Water System
and Refrigerators
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

GREENWICH

B. P. S. PAINTS B. P. S.
Flat Paint Pat-Co
Semi-Flat Satone
Gloss Fast Enamel Gloss Fast
Ask for Shade Cards
Greenwich Hardware Co.
Tel. 605

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

GREENWICH (Continued)

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 6-5619 1 to 4 Daily. Evenings Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping,
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.
We are the exclusive distributors for the
FERNDELL
FOOD PRODUCTS
in Greater Hartford

M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

ROSE R. MARADIE
Hairdresser and Cosmetician
To Serve You
in Comfortable Surroundings
and at Reasonable Prices
57 PRATT ST., ROOM 502 Phone 6-9674

Call 6-0684
for
U. S. Naval
Observatory Time
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE STREET Fourth Floor

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 MAIN STREET PHONE 3-1039

Coombs
LEADING FLORIST
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

Fig Bran Muffins
30c dozen
Fresh Every Day
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN ST. 1123 MAIN ST.
536 ASYLUM ST.

MERIDEN

ATTENTION MOTHERS!
"GREAT SCOTT"
SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
HOW THEY WEAR
SOLID LEATHER • PERFECT FIT
Just imagine all-leather shoes in A, B, C, and D widths—long wearing—perfect fitting—good looking—

Besse Boynton Store
Colony Street
Resources
OVER $6,500,000
THE
Home National Bank
18 Colony Street At the Clock
Complete Banking Facilities

PERLIN'S
29 W. Main Street, Meriden, Conn.
Meriden's Leading Children's Shop
Outfitters to Children From Birth to 16 Years. Phone 2843

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS 35c

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the articles you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Charlie's
Tire Repair Shop
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
See the New "G-3"
255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5722

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 5-7626

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

Whalley Tire Co.
TYDOL GAS—MILLER TIRES
LUBRICATION—BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET
TEL. 6-7475

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

NEW NECKWEAR
Satin, crepe, georgette, lace, satin with organdy trim. Scarves—all shades, 3-cornered and straight, also plaids.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 850

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

MOHAWK
ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
Tires, Tubes, Brake Lining
Gasoline—Auto Repairs
Ford V-8 Sales Service
Your Credit Is Good Here
Small Weekly Payments If Desired
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-2163
GROWING BIGGER TO SERVE YOU BETTER
The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Newest Fall Showing of Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats—Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Grand Central Market
E. B. HOIT CORPORATION
486 Main Street
Meats—Fish—Groceries—Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery Phone 41107
Stamford 3-4042

Hirsch's Cleaning and Dyeing
Tailoring
Furs Remodeled and Stored
43 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-5255

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
TELEPHONE 4-4123

WATERBURY

SCHOOL DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 16 Years
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

THE NEW NORGE WASHER
Precision-Made. Responsive
Reliable. Enduring
The Safest Type of Wringer
Clapp, Rose & Vaughn, Inc.
11 Lewis St., off 33 W. Main
Phones 4-2129, 4-2120

Delmar's
Home Made Candy Shop
85 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

KARMELKORN *See It Made*

THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
William W. Wood Frank L. Wood
758 EAST MAIN STREET
Coal, Coke and Charcoal
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
PHONE 5-1389

FREEMAN'S
Being members of the world's largest food distributors, the National Retailer Owned Grocers, Inc., 24,000 individually owned retail food stores, enables us to save you extra dollars.
427 WILLOW STREET PHONE 4-0197

Oricchio Studio
PORTRAITS
of Distinctive Character
50 Bank Street Phone 4-0823

The Alice Werner
Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank St. Phone 3-0073
CONTOURÉ
COSMETICS
Our Facials Protect Your Skin From Summer Weather

Our Fall Line of Millinery Now Complete — $2.98 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Wordens
SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PHONE 5-1121

Why not take advantage of cool fall days to redecorate your home?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
Phone 4-3636

School Days Soon Here!
Complete Stocks From Which to Choose in Our Boys' and Girls' Departments
Dress them up with sturdy clothes.
See these values now.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Please place your Magazine orders through
MRS. WM. R. LLOYD
5203 Pembroke Ave. Ph. Hamilton 0602
Many Attractive Fall Offers of Your Favorite Magazines
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

CROCHETED GLOVES for FALL
Ivory with color, two shades, or solid color. Attractive with fall ensembles.
1.75 Pair
Miss Crunkleton
303 E. TWENTY-SECOND STREET
TELEPHONE CHES. 3975

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y., and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

THE ROAMER
A Light Weight Felt Hat
$3.50
HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

Fabrics Lamps
GIFTS
Furniture Candles
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
Percy V. Van Note
144 WASHINGTON AVE. TEL. 3-8026

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

FOR
Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 1126

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
Come to the New
COLLEGE SHOP
for the Smartest School Fashions

BINGHAMTON

Superior
ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5813
For More Than 50 Years the Community Shopping Center
built on a foundation of
"GOOD GOODS, SQUARE DEALING, FAIR PRICES"
Men's, Women's, Children's Apparel, Household Goods and Furnishings
at McLEAN'S

SALE SUMMER "WHITES"
FOR EXAMPLE WOMEN'S $6.50 NOW $4.95 CHILDREN'S $2.75 NOW $1.95
Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES 10 COURT ST. PHONE 2-2811

SALES
ALL SUMMER THINGS
Cottons, Wash Silks, Chiffons
$3.95-$10.95
HANNAH CROWE
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service. Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD TEL. 0717

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 0338 145 Parkway Road

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
21½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 1431, 10 to 4 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
EDWARDS
460 Main Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Tinctorum
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties.
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 7168

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

GLOVERSVILLE

Complete Clothing Needs
for Children
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 CHURCH STREET

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Try Our
PURE PORK Home Made
SAUSAGE
It Will Please You
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
Pure Silk Phoenix Chiffon Hosiery 79¢ pr
or 3 prs. $2.25
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dept. Store Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Be Sure the Name
FRIGIDAIRE
is on the Electric Refrigerator you buy
Exclusively at
Nelson's Specialty Shops
IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

CORRECT COLLEGE CLOTHES in NEW FALL STYLES
Young Men's Clothing, Shoes, Haberdashery
H. W. MARGOLUIS SONS
INCORPORATED
262 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck

The Best Time to
Fix Your Lawn
Is in the Fall
We have special seed for Larchmont Soil.
G. W. MERRELL
Housewares, Housecleaning Supplies
Sherwin-Williams Paints
1921 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2480

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0884

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

FLUSHING

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

Tooth Brushes - Pastes and Powders
at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Flushing 9-1701 9-7203 Opposite Murray Hill Station

FOREST HILLS

For Your Painting Needs
DEVOE PAINTS
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

FREEPORT

Grove Hardware Co.
Can Furnish
Range Oil Burners
Circulating Heaters
Complete Line of
Keystone Paints and Varnishes
25 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 674

Go To School
with
CAROL GREEN'S
Tricky New Sweaters
Blouses—Twin-Sets
Skirts—Accessories
60 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Danziger
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
For School Opening
BRIEF CASES—SCHOOL BAGS
PENCIL BOXES—CRAYOLAS
SWEATERS

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

TELEPHONE HEMPSTEAD 8145
We specialize in stouts and odd sizes
"Where Fashions are in Bloom"
Le Rose
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
We are now celebrating our 6th anniversary. Special prices on all New Fall Merchandise.
12 MAIN STREET

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653 Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Electric Automotive Service
RADIO REPAIRS
REFRIGERATORS
DELCO OIL BURNERS
Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
Hempstead 748 234 Fulton Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East New York	Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Hegeman 3-2312
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

WEISBECKER'S
Prime Meats
We are celebrating our First Anniversary. Watch our window for Specials.
123 Main Street Hempstead 7445

JACK AND JERRY
Tires and Accessories
Refrigerators—Oil Burners
Quality and Service at Lowest Prices
83-84 Main St., Hempstead
74 W. Main St., Patchogue

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LEE - DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
NOW SHOWING
SMART NEW FALL MILLINERY—DRESSES
BLOUSES KNITWEAR SKIRTS

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St New 9-9538

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

PURITAN LAUNDRY
We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-3000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered
80-18 POLK (17th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1862

Mosher & Howell
Can outfit your boys and girls for School at very little cost.
3712 82nd Street

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Pomeroy 6-4018

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Let us outfit your boys and girls for school

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

GEORGE HOY, Inc.
Expert Tailoring Service
Alterations, Pressing, Dry Cleaning
Garments Called for and Delivered
32 Union Avenue opposite High School
Tel. Lyn 886

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 27 Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

The Lars
Super Service Station
214-30 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-9632
Have Now a Special Offer
A Scientific Lubrication and a Certified Car Wash for $1.50

RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09
Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001
Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS

Phone Richmond Hill 9-8378
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Est. in Richmond Hill since 1917
3 Items for $1.00 any day
Newly Modernized
Jamaica Ave. near 111th St.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-8536
You are cordially invited to visit the
checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes.
Marie Buttner
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood
Announcing the Opening of
BOB'S MILLINERY SHOP
NEW METHOD
Sample and Better Hats
Also Our Own Hats
ALL at One Price—$1.85
5634 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Tel. Rockville Centre 1815
31 Yale Place 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3892

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
USL BATTERY SERVICE
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

Are you looking for a Hairdresser Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

School Styles
for Girls and Boys
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years—Boys up to 14 years

The Children's Shop
272A Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 408
Phone Rockville Centre 1140

SARNO'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats
Provisions
and Fancy Poultry
Prompt Delivery
30 MAPLE AVENUE

The NASSAU COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 N. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 2540

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for
"Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.* 274 MERRICK RD.

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

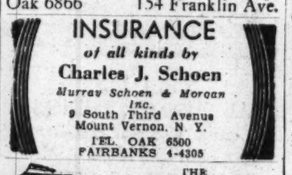
MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2440
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y

MOUNT VERNON

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.



INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St. cor. 3rd Ave
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service

NEWBURGH

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

TEL. 144
WOOLSEY NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
1 BOULEVARD ROCHELLE PARK
at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, Manager
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price—$1.75
9 A. M.-6 P. M. Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARTIN SHOP
SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
363 North Avenue
Foot of Lockwood Ave.
Tel. N. R. 1466

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
461 NORTH AVENUE
Opp Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Crosley Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first installment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Benjamin's Inc
Outfitters par excellence to boys and young men at prep school or college
23 Mechanic St. New Rochelle 2393

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sprony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
857 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
HAIR-CUTS PERMANENTS
NOW LOCATED
Fifth Floor Ware's Dept. Store Only
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2500

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
Occasional Furniture
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
Everything for Gift Giving
Main Street at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware Sporting Goods Paints Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle New York

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
Special Offer
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard $5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Puritan Market
EDWIN P. LONGHURST
(Former Mgr. Ferguson's Meat Dept.)
Highest Grade Meats and Poultry
"Free Delivery and On Time!"
New Rochelle 4640
97 Centre Ave. (Proctor Bldg.)

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon 8600 Oakwood 8600 Yonkers 4200 Nepperhan 4200 New Rochelle 3232

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

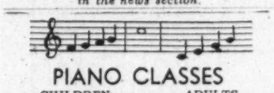
NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.



PIANO CLASSES
CHILDREN ADULTS
Classes Forming Week of Sept. 9th
50c Per Lesson Register Now
EDITH M. ROHRS
513 EAST 3RD ST. WINDSOR 6-3631

MEN'S HATS
Mallory New Fall Hats
$4 — $5 — $7
LEVEL HATS $2.95
COLIN BROS., Inc.
1070 Flatbush Ave., Near Beverly Road

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
Three Branches in Brooklyn, New York
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600
75th Street and 5th Avenue
Serving Brooklyn 27 Years

Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
Funeral Directors
6741 FIFTH AVENUE
Atlantic 5-4860

Johnson's Sinclair Service
"Ask About Tires"
581 Coney Island Ave., nr. Beverly Rd.

Manhattan

The Funeral Church Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

DRESSES, KNIT SUITS
Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for . . . 5.00
St. Leon, 1410 Broadway, cor. 39th St., 29th fl.

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

FURNITURE REPAIRED

Entire Suites Renovated, Polished
Antique Furniture Restored
Shelves, Closets, Partitions Built
We Go Anywhere
Carl W. Schwabe
207 WEST 10TH ST., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7408

NIAGARA FALLS

FRANK C. BINGENHEIMER
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

PORT CHESTER

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable.
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

SCHOOL CLOTHES
for Boys, Prep Students, University Men
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

THE BEAUTY BOX
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Phone 3306 Phone 3303

POUGHKEEPSIE

DRESS-UP CLOTH COATS
Richly Fur Trimmed
$65
You'll want a beautiful slenderizing winter coat with the new details of fashion—deep armhole, full roomy sleeve, cloth Ascot tie, slight flare (can be taken out), in the serviceable Forstmann or Juillard fabrics. A wide selection of flat or deep-haired luxurious fur trims; all wool interlined; in black, brown, and green. At Luckey's reasonable prices. Sizes 14-40.
Second Floor
Luckey Platt & Co.

Air Conditioning
makes this the most comfortable Beauty Salon in the city
Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
"The Shop of Service"
39 CANNON STREET PHONE 4913
Free parking to our patrons

Cleaners SWISS Dyers
We presume that you, too, will be pleased when your neighbors ask your children where they have their blouses and dresses cleaned.
PHONE 644 542 MAIN ST.

The Family Will Enjoy a Meal of It
B & M Food Market
PHONE 6160 FREE DELIVERY

Visit Wallace's
"HOUSE-OF-TODAY"
Furniture—Fourth Floor
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Genesee 7415, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section

DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
380 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

FREDERICK D. NYE
Funeral Director and Funeral Home
512 Meigs Street Phone Monroe 6751

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N Y
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

"Jack" Miller
542 Garson Ave. Culver 1434-W

TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Air Conditioning Humidifiers
Furnace and Boiler Units

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
French Method Haircutting
ROLPH HAIRDRESSING
631 Thurston Road Genesee 2120

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda Gifts
Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 35-40 EAST AVENUE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg. or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Grass Seed
Shelving Papers — Garbage Pails
DEVOE PAINT
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3454

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD HARTSDALE N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal · Oil · Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N Y
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
289 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9810

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5-$6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
The Earl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
H. S. BARNEY CO.
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Mercandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability

The WALLACE CO.

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

U. S. ROYAL TIRES
AUTO ACCESSORIES
SPORTING GOODS
ALLING RUBBER CO.
TEL. 4-8408

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

EMPIRE LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
CURTAINS—DRY CLEANING
Telephone 4-6514 and We Will Call For and Deliver Your Laundry

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

SCOTIA

L. C. WESTON
MILK and CREAM
Phone 2-6394-M 210 Root Ave.

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 3-7313
BRANCH at 102 MOHAWK AVENUE

J. MARTINEC
234 MOHAWK AVE.
Selected Meats
Groceries and Vegetables
PHONE 2-3137

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
famous from Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Althea A. Whiteside
Announces the opening of her new studio for
Piano and Theory
The Week of September 16th
Effa Ellis Perfield System
221 GREENWOOD PLACE TEL. 6-3787

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE N Y
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA

Holland Blankets

Exclusive in Utica with Wells are these luxurious Holland Blankets of the finest wool. They're unusual in weave and unique in patterns. So light and fluffy, yet they weigh 5 pounds. Strong whipped edges. Novelty and two-tone effects. Pair $15.00.

Blankets—Third Floor

J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3173
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
LUX and DEE
The Famous LYNN Range Burners. MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners. Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
213 ELIZABETH STREET PH 4-0320

WEDDING RINGS
in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

WATERTOWN

SALE! NEW FALL HATS
94c
Hundreds of felt hats, every one fresh and new for Fall! Sporty brims, Breton sailors, profile hats, berets . . . there's every important Fall style, every Fall color in the lot!

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
GET READY for SCHOOL with
- Kre-mel
- Postum
- Cocomalt
- Kellogg's Corn Flakes
- Quaker Puffed Wheat
- Quaker Puffed Rice

"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W.P.10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

FIRST to STONE'S, then to COLLEGE!
Stocks complete for early Fall showing of Men's and Young Men's Suits, Overcoats and Top Coats
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIFE
ANNUITIES, SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST. Tel. W. P. 3500

CHOICE FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 2222

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2580

Lunch at Our Fountain!
Courteous Service
Excellent Food
Borden's Ice Cream Used
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

Come to the Brother and Sister Shop for your School Togs!
Shirley Temple Dresses, sizes 1 to 12, $1.95. Jack Tar Suits for Boys. Kaynee Shirts and Pajamas. Westminster Hosiery.
brother & sister
126 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Altman's

Start Your Fall Wardrobe with a new NELLY DON print Dress!
The new silhouette with Shirrings, Flares, and Puffed Sleeves
$5.95, $7.95 and $10.95
RUTH RICHARDS
150 MAMARONECK AVE.

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
12 Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Our Distinctive Service Departments Include
- Plumbing, Heating
- Sheetmetal and Repair Departments

We suggest that you let us have your order for this work before cold weather.
Fowler & Sellars Co.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
130 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

M. STEIN Millinery
"Hats people talk about"
All $1.95
134 EAST POST ROAD

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

CO-EDS! You Will Find a Colorful Collection of COLLEGE CLOTHES for Campus—Teas—Proms
Sizes 11-17, 12-20—at
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO AND WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435-9033

Q. E. D.?

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept 4 (AP)—Dr. G. W. Fuller, head of the mathematics department at Sioux Falls College, yesterday declared the method used by Ted Macknik, 21-year-old Pennsylvanian, in trisecting angles, was not correct.

Macknik announced discovery of a formula for solving the age-old problem. He used only a compass and ruler.

"His method uses perhaps the least complicated fallacy I have ever seen in any attempt to trisect the angle," commented Dr. Fuller.

He said Macknik had fallen into the commonplace error of assuming that a chord (straight line connecting the ends of a partial circle) subtended by (opposite to) an angle is proportional to the angle, as the arc would be.

In geometric language, he summarized:

"A theorem states that in a given circle, the arc subtended by any two radii is proportional to the angle, i. e., if the angle is doubled, the arc subtended is doubled. This is not true of the chord subtended, as the method outlined above assumes.

"The smaller the angle, the more nearly equal are the arc and chord. Thus the angle was first divided into four parts by Mr. Macknik to make the error less apparent and also to conceal the fallacy. Out of fairness to Mr. Macknik, it should be noted that when the chord does equal the arc, this method is exact. This, however, unfortunately does not occur except when the angle is zero degrees. In brief, his method will not work except when we have no angle to trisect."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 132 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, Sept. 10, 17 and 24, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc

Massachusetts

*Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

*Boston — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

*New Bedford — Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

80

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it the purpose of the United States Treasury to continue to buy silver until that metal constitutes three fourths of the Government's monetary stocks? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. May an intransitive verb be used in the passive voice? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Were the Philippine Islands named in honor of Philip II of Spain? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Was Theodore Roosevelt the youngest President of the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does an airplane traveling from New York to Chicago by way of Buffalo and Detroit cover more than 800 miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Will silver melt before gold? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Do Colombia and Peru touch? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Are there more than two centimeters in an inch? (*Yes.... No....*)

9. Was it Jephthah who made the "rash vow"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the deepest spot in the Pacific farther below sea level than Mt. Everest is above? (*Yes.. .. No....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

What They Say

Religion

"Religion must justify its claim not merely by what it says, but by what it does; not only by its creeds, but by its deeds; not only in saving man, but saving the society in which he has to live."—*Dr. John McDowell* (New York).

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Part-Time Nurse

A WOMAN who had been a professional nurse at one time found that her part-time services were in great demand when she explained her plan of giving professional aid for short periods each day.

She found many persons who felt much in need of expert help in bathing those who were for a time unable to care for themselves; and she also found that many were greatly in need of help in the solving of the problem of proper food for those whose needs seemed not quite normal.

In most cases there was someone in the home who could take charge of the needy one for the greater part of the day; but help was greatly appreciated when it could be obtained at a reasonable price for short periods each day.

This woman went in her car from place to place, and has given the care especially needed early in the day to as many as six different persons in one morning.

Ella H. H.

In Lighter Vein

Respect

"I notice you got up and gave a lady your seat in the subway," remarked an acquaintance.

"Yes," agreed the other. "Ever since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."

The Dance

Said the dowager, as she watched the crowd busily enjoying themselves: "In my young days, shaking in one's shoes was a sign of timidity, but now it is merely a new dance!" —*Montreal Star.*

On Way to Fame

Housewife: "How did you come to fall so low as to go around the country begging?"

Tramp: "It's a long story, mum, and it's now in the hands of my publishers. I'm on my way to New York to correct the proofs."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Too Much Eating

A farmer, who went to a large city to see the sights, engaged a room at a hotel, and before retiring asked the clerk about the hours for meals.

"We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3, and supper from 6 to 8," explained the clerk.

"Look here," inquired the farmer in surprise, "what time am I goin' to see the town?"—*Houston Post.*

Yucca Candles

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

These Desert Plants, Occasionally Attaining a Height of 20 Feet, Do Their Share in Brightening the Corner Where They Are. This Variety, Which Adorns So Many Mountain Slopes in California, Is Commonly Called "Lord's Candle."

Quotation for Today

INSTEAD of deploring that roses have thorns, I am glad the thorny stem is capped with roses and that the tree bears bloom.—JOUBERT.

Brevities

Punch: "Some people seem to spend their lives in a glass case," says a critic. At least it seems so to the people waiting outside the telephone-booth.

New Yorker: Mr. Hoover has caused it to be understood that he is not a candidate. This closes the door, we take it, but not so tightly that he could not feel a draft.

FACTS about the BIBLE

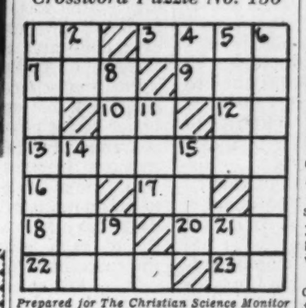
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Iddo the Seer

THIS personage should be distinguished from Iddo who was the father (Ezra 5:1; 6:14) or, perhaps, grandfather (Zech. 1:1) of the prophet Zechariah, as well as from several other minor Biblical characters who bore the same name.

The chief importance of Iddo the Seer evidently lay in his writings, now, unfortunately, no longer extant. It was he who recorded his "visions . . . against (Revised Version—"concerning") Jeroboam the son of Nebat" (II Chron. 9:29), who became ruler of Northern Israel after the passing of Solomon. Somewhat later, Iddo composed a "book . . . concerning genealogies" which dealt, in addition, with the events of the reign of the Judean monarch Rehoboam (12:15); while he also acted as historian during the reign of Rehoboam's son and successor, Abijah, recording his "acts . . . and his ways and his sayings" in "the story of the prophet Iddo" (II Chron. 13:22).

Crossword Puzzle No. 136



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Accomplish
5—Walked on
7—Doctrine
9—Rubber tree
10—Provided that
12—Pronoun
13—Narrator
16—Preposition
17—Preposition
18—High hill
20—Mocasin-like shoe
22—Son of Jacob
23—By

Down

1—A granite-like rock
2—Bone
4—Rubidium: chemical symbol
5—Medley
6—Take away from
8—Unit of length
11—Corpulent
14—Son of Seth
15—Summit
19—Sun-god
21—Clinker lava

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Citizen

(Wall Street Journal)

Newark, N. J.

AN UNNAMED man has returned $242.78 to the relief office in Newark, N. J., explaining that this was the exact amount of relief received by his family from June, 1932, to July, 1933.

The man, a Hungarian immigrant, said he had found work as a machinist in July, 1933, and that he had saved enough out of his earnings to repay his relief. Besides his wife, he has a crippled son and his mother-in-law to support.

"I just wanted to show myself as good a citizen as people born here," the man reported to the relief administrator.

Daily Anecdote

Teddy and Dogs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS MIGHT be expected, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was a lover of dogs. He never passed one by on his own estate, or in the White House grounds, without stopping to give it a pat and call it by name. One night, when he attended a theatrical performance in Washington, a dog strolled out onto the stage, where he stretched and yawned. This uncast actor was greeted with howls of laughter in which the President joined.

The dog glanced up at the President. Evidently recognizing a friend, he leaped into the box and settled down contentedly in the President's lap. He probably would have stayed there, too, had it not been for the fact that the show was stopped by the uproar. Mr. Roosevelt leaned over and deposited the animal on the stage, permitting the show to proceed.

On a hunting trip in Colorado a little black and tan dog attached himself to the Colonel. After the chase, the dog would ride home perched on the horse, in front of Mr. Roosevelt. At night Skip slept at the foot of the Colonel's bed, where he growled defiance at anybody or anything that came near. He became so attached to this loyal little fellow that, at the end of the trip, he took him home to the boys.

Cartoons of the Week

—Elderman in Washington Post
Nix, Comrade!

—Ray in Kansas City Star
The Haying Season Starts

—Hanny in Chicago Herald-Examiner
The Ball and Chain

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
What to Do? What to Do?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Money in the Bank*

By LE PELLEY

MR. LANEY GAVE ME $300 TODAY AS MY SHARE OF THE TREASURE — BUT HE PUT IT IN THE BANK FOR ME!
I GOT MY $300 TOO — IN THE BANK!
WHY DO WE HAVE BANKS?
WELL, THEY LEND YOUR MONEY TO OTHER PEOPLE SO THE OTHER PEOPLE CAN USE IT AND MAKE MORE MONEY
WHAT DO THE OTHER PEOPLE DO WITH THEIR MONEY THEN?
OH, I GUESS THEY PUT IT IN THE BANKS AGAIN —
SOUNDS SILLY, DOESN'T IT?
YES, I HOPE WE UNDERSTAND IT WHEN WE'RE OLDER —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Gloom Allowed*

By CARMACK

There were several lonesome looking dogs around the school grounds this morning, so Tiddlywinks and I suggested that the Gloom Chasers Club be started again—
Everybody seemed to think it was a fine idea, So a meeting was held and ol' Togo was elected Chief Dog in Charge and I was made Keeper of the Bones —
Then a few newcomers including Skidmore, Curley and Danny, were accepted as members —
After which we were ready for the chief business of the day, tussles, frolics, hikes—anything to keep us from missing our masters or mistresses while they were in school—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Selling Concealment

FOR four days this week the world's most gripping mystery story centered around the question, "Who owns the African Development and Exploration Company?" The preservation of peace, the interests of nations and the lives of their citizens depended potentially on learning to whom Emperor Haile Selassie had sold through an English negotiator an oil concession covering half of Ethiopia in an evident effort to embroil the United States against Italy.

Not until the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company at length acknowledged parenthood of the mysterious corporation and canceled the concession could the cloud of sordidness and discredit be lifted from the peace efforts of the United States and Great Britain.

And why was this concealment possible? Partly because American states for a generation have carried on a shameful scramble for the business of issuing corporation charters to promoters to evade the laws of other states, hide the identity of the organizers, becloud their fiscal operations, mulct their security holders and escape financial or criminal responsibility for some of their acts. The same dissolute laws which have permitted Get-Rich-Quick Wallingfords to play fast and loose with the savings of American investors have in this instance permitted a small group of capitalists to set at hazard the lives of their sons and the reputation of their country.

The African Development and Exploration Company was incorporated under a charter issued by the State of Delaware to three men who turned out to be not the real incorporators but merely employees of a company engaged in the business of obtaining corporation charters and as a part of that business pledged not to divulge the names of the real owners.

A corporation, be it remembered, is, in the words of Chief Justice Marshall in the Dartmouth College case, "an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law." It exists and enjoys the valuable privilege of doing business as an entity with limited liability only by grace of the sovereign state that has granted its charter. The State of Delaware conferred this privilege as it and other states have conferred thousands of other charters without knowing to whom or for what specific purpose the advantages of incorporation had been granted.

Although the name of Delaware has become a byword for designing laxity in corporation laws, that State is only the winner in an obliquitous race which New Jersey and Maine apparently started, New York, South Dakota, Arizona and Nevada joyously joined and in which all the states have been affected, including such jurisdictions as Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois.

It began with permission to avoid antitrust laws by holding stock in other corporations. Then came no-par stock, the waiving of financial statements and a looseness in responsibility toward stockholders which William Z. Ripley pungently described in his "Main Street and Wall Street." Pennsylvania seems in 1866 to have been more aware of the results of its acts than now, for it then chartered a New York California Vineyard Company to do business "anywhere except in Pennsylvania."

Had the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company chosen to stay in the background or to insist on its lease, the American State Department might have been put in the position from which it squirmed in 1891 when Italy protested a mob slaying of nine Italians in New Orleans and Secretary Blaine was obliged to plead that the national government had no authority over Louisiana officials but paid an indemnity of $25,000.

Peace efforts could be dangerously embarrassed, nations threatened with dishonor and diplomacy reduced to the appearance of sordid intrigue—all without recourse through the laws of the state that turned loose this corporate creature as it and its sister states have turned loose countless others to prey upon the gullibility of each others' citizens and upset international affairs.

The Ethiopian incident only adds evidence from a new direction to enforce the already compelling conclusion that states of the Union must accept a greater responsibility for the corporations they launch if they are to maintain their self-respect and any title to this item of state rights. In fact there would be plentiful ground for declaring that they have already shown themselves unworthy of exercising this right and that corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce should be chartered only by the Federal Government under stricter regulations.

At the very least, Americans should demand a more conscionable standard in corporation law than that which now constitutes the stock in trade of too many American states and their charter-jobbing lawyer-politicians.

Five Miles a Minute

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL has made his 300 miles an hour and goes back to England happy. After his 276 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, 300 was a nice round figure to shoot at on the Utah salt flats. Then again a mile a minute has been a measurement for speed since the turn of the century. Therefore speed records in multiples of 60 have been natural.

Great were the cheers when Barney Oldfield passed the 120-mile-an-hour mark over twenty years ago. Then 180, and 240 were passed, and now the 300 mark. Five miles a minute! A mile in twelve seconds!

Speed is fundamentally a breaking down of human barriers. Hence there will never be any letup in the attempt to devise machines which will travel at higher and higher speeds. But these barriers are really broken down only as speed is combined with safety.

Radio has cut communication time to almost nothing flat. A British seaplane has gone well over 400 miles an hour. Planes are planned which will travel faster than sound, over 600 miles an hour. Stratosphere engineers foresee a possible 1000 miles an hour some day in the not too distant future.

Sir Malcolm's speed trial is admittedly a testing of machinery rather than the design of a vehicle for ordinary surface travel. The British racer admits that fifty miles an hour is enough for everyday highways and too much for some. For the higher speeds men will take to the air. But the grueling test of machinery, the challenge to designer to turn out a machine which will make 300 miles an hour on the surface, is a distinct contribution to technological knowledge.

Getting Back to Normal

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S order placing seven emergency agencies, including AAA, FERA and TVA, under the director of the budget constitutes a move in the right direction. It contemplates, he says, that the time of critical need for relief and recovery activities is passing and that expenditures and employment for these purposes should be tapered off. Experience with supposedly skeletonized NRA—also included—shows that the scaling down tends to go slowly indeed and that such moves must be judged by results rather plans; nevertheless, intention is something.

The chief effect of the executive order is to require these emergency units to obtain approval by the budget director for major expenditures and to file with him an estimate for the coming fiscal year. It ought to follow that the next appropriations for these agencies should be included in the general governmental budget which Mr. Roosevelt has attempted to keep balanced, instead of being separated into his so-called extraordinary budget to be charged against the future. This would be one more step toward genuine and all-round balancing of the budget.

Ninety Days

NINETY days of racing at Narragansett Park are enough to convince Rhode Island, labor leaders, merchants and church groups that the pari-mutuel gambling law enacted last year is anything but the "harmless diversion" legislative sponsors glibly termed it.

"It's taking money away from the workers. It is no help to business." Thus does an official spokesman for union textile workers sum up his protest against race track betting.

Left at the post in a deluge of unpaid accounts, retail business interests are awakening to the fact that the race for the public's dollar is fixed in favor of the promoter and concessionaire. Merchants' organizations once were inclined to pussyfoot around the race track gambling question. Perhaps they felt it wasn't politic to speak disdainfully of a practice they themselves despised for fear it might drive away customers who like to gamble. Now it is plain that customers are neither as plentiful nor as reliable since the race track started in business.

Plans are afoot to seek repeal of the gambling law at the next session of the Rhode Island Legislature. It may be expecting too much of the reversal in public opinion for gambling to go by the board as soon as that. Organized gambling is firmly entrenched. It has controlled and corrupted legislatures in more than one state. But race track gambling can be ruled out. Utah voted for it and then cast it out within two years. Texas' new pari-mutuel betting law came awfully close to extinction for purely social reasons within a year after enactment.

Some time ago The Christian Science Monitor published a survey on the spread of gambling. A conclusion drawn from the trend of public gambling over many years and in many places declared in part:

> It is a contest between the promoter's promises and the cold hard facts. Give race track gambling time to sink in. The awakening may not be far off. The public is out for a thrill with an ardor that only consistent losing can dampen. Time will take care of that.

Ninety days of racing are enough to convince some of the most politically influential factions in highly industrialized Rhode Island that "New England has had enough of racing."

Just ninety days—!

Janus of Poets

Book News of the Day

A THOUGHTFUL and challenging little book is THE JANUS OF POETS: AN ESSAY ON THE DRAMATIC VALUE OF SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY BOTH GOOD AND BAD, by Richard David (New York: Macmillan. $1.50); but the thought is subtle and consequently the challenge can be met, if met at all, only upon an ampler field than is available in a review. It confronts us on the title-page, in the adjectives "bad" and "good" and the questions they raise. Is the relative goodness and badness of different pages of Shakespeare's dramatic verse the consequence of relatively profound or shallow "inspiration"? Is the "bad" poetry due to haste or indifference or carelessness? Or are we entitled to suspect the presence of another hand when we come to passages that we think—or that the Romantic critics used to think—"unworthy" of Shakespeare? Are we, like the "disintegrators," J. M. Robertson and the rest, of whom there has been so much talk in recent years—are we to rule out of the canon, as non-Shakespearean, anything that strikes us as "bad"? If not apocryphal, if genuinely Shakespearean, then are such parts of the plays the result of carelessness?

These questions and some others like them, though not discussed by Mr. David, are implicit in his essay. He rejects both the above points of view. He does not, like the realists, say that Shakespeare was as capable of doing work below his best level as are the rest of us; he does not, like the romantic "disintegrators," believe that the presence of such "bad" work is a sign of a collaborator or of some later writer foisting upon the plays interpolations. He accepts the canon as it stands in the Folio practically *in toto*, though he is sufficiently cautious to guard his position with qualifications. He believes that Shakespeare composed his dramas according to a fixed and thought out set of rules, that the "unevenness" of his work was in accordance with a conception of dramatic poetry.

Dramatic poetry! That is the clue to the problem and the clue to the title of the essay. For Shakespeare was *Bifrons*. Dryden long ago called him "the Janus of poets"; but Dryden used the figure to depreciate part of Shakespeare's work. That is not Mr. David's intention, and consequently his title is in a way misleading. His meaning is that Shakespeare is always writing poetry with his eyes upon drama, and drama with his eyes upon poetry. There is nothing very novel in such a thesis; but in its development there is much that is fresh and original.

Mr. David proceeds chronologically, though he departs in some measure from the usually accepted chronology of the plays. In the earliest he finds poetry for its own sake, poetry that has little bearing upon the dramatic situation, poetry that even interrupts the course of the drama. Gradually the two streams flow together; and in the later plays Mr. David finds abundant illustration of his thesis that Shakespeare's poetry, both "good" and "bad," is used for carefully considered dramatic effects.

Not the least admirable feature of this interesting study is the carefully chosen and generously abundant series of illustrative quotations. It almost, in the end, carries conviction—almost. But we are left with doubts as to whether Shakespeare did work according to so reasonably thought out a plan. We think there is still room for explanations on the score of carelessness or indifference or haste. We even think there is still room to squeeze in a collaborator or interpolator here or there.

S. C. C.

Hand Across the Sea

On the Dieppe Express

"VEUILLEZ dire que c'est occupé," requests the Frenchman, depositing his coat on the train seat, and we promise him we will, as he leaves the compartment to saunter about the platform of the Gare Saint Lazare.

"Now in Chicawgo we have a traffic system . . ." comes through the corridor from next door.

"You can't tell *me*. I live on the shore of Lake Michigan . . ." a high American voice cuts in. Then a traveler from South Carolina contributes, "Ah caan't get used to these coins. Ah hev four hundred and sixty-five centimes in ma pocketbook."

But not all the noteworthy tourists bear United States labels. One I recognize as a fellow countryman of mine. When "Chawles" enters the carriage he completely eclipses all others on the Paris-to-Dieppe-via-Rouen. "Chawles" is a sophisticated traveler, you can tell, first of all by the amount of hand luggage which two perspiring porters proceed to pile up on the racks, shove under the seats and stack on top of them, second by the haughty silence with which he observes their appalling casual dropping of a small iron-bound trunk onto a paper satchel containing, apparently, a hat. The concern with which he keeps glancing at a group of coins in his hand is doubtless caused by impatience, though it does not end when the four heavy valises, the capacious string bag, the three tennis rackets, the two steamer rugs, the bag of golf clubs, the fancy baskets, and fishing rods are finally around and on top of us.

The porters are waiting. He glances at them sharply, almost fiercely. You can see he is not to be intimidated. He hired only one, you can read in his glance. If two came, they must share the guerdon. He passes the nearest one two francs. They both look hurt but unoffended and continue to wait. Monsieur made a little mistake. His brick-red complexion turns even a deeper shade. He opens his mouth to address them, but gets no further than a sputtering, "Um—er—m-m—pp—mm," for like many of his fellows he feels sufficiently distinguished evidently to muddle along without learning a foreign tongue. It is with the utmost dignity that he extends his hands, open, and permits the porter to remove what he considers sufficient recompense.

"Well, Chawles, here we are," a feminine voice announces, and then you begin to appreciate how very superior he is. You begin to realize that under this—shall we say—unexciting exterior, this short, ginger-haired Englishman, with a sunburned little nose ending in a sort of bulb, and rather startled, pale blue eyes, there moves a personage not to be trifled with, in the least. It is "Chawles" who indicates where the lady, who, it transpires is his wife, and her younger sister shall sit. He finds them a place by removing some of the luggage and depositing it upon us. As long as we can see over the top of it, however, and obtain an occasional glimpse of the Normandy countryside, we do not complain. It is "Chawles" who decides whether they shall lunch on the train.

While they are in the dining car, unburdening themselves of their collection of francs and centimes, we crawl from under the heaviest valises and enjoy the flower-splashed hillsides, the wheat fields scarlet with poppies, the whimsical peasant cottages with their thoroughly cultivated gardens, the occasional glimpse of an interior through an open door—the trestle table, two or three chairs, a dresser full of dishes—and the heavy, sleepy-headed Normandy cows.

They all three find it difficult to settle down after luncheon Evidently not interested in the scenery, they borrow our special number of Excelsior, containing reproductions of the Italian paintings on exhibition at the Petit Palais. It is with the air of a connoisseur that "Chawles" scans the portraits by Pollaiuolo, Giorgione, Titian and Raphael. "There, Chawles," his wife declares, triumphantly, as she looks over his shoulder, "there's the one you are so familiar with." But "Chawles" is very modest and humbly bows his head before the much-printed, world-famous madonna. Daphne, the wife's sister, is of course interested in art, and puzzles over a Leonardo as long as she feels it necessary before returning the paper with a word of thanks in a properly unintelligible manner.

We believe we may be pardoned for wondering, as we do, why "Chawles" and his family travel, but the mystery is solved as we enter the station at Dieppe. Crowded about the window we watch the little shops run by, the sewing-machine shop, the cobbler's, the baker's, the pork-butcher's; and then the picturesque towers and battlements, the jagged, irregular roof lines, the brown and yellow and pink buildings, the vermilion and cerulean window sashes; and the historic shipping quarters of the town.

It is Mrs. "Chawles" who breaks the rapt silence with the statement that Emily and Henry will be waiting to hear all about their adventures abroad. "You know Emily has traveled a good deal," she remarks, "she went to some perfectly outlandish place. What was it? Ah, I know, Barcelona—last year."

"Reggie comes here a lot" "Chawles" drawls abstractedly, his eyes roving in the direction of the scarred cliffs.

"Whatever for?" inquires Daphne incredulously, as a group of pirate-like porters cluster about the train.

"Oh—oh, well, you know." "Chawles" replies dreamily, "there's tennis here, and golf."

P. P. S.

A Farmer Talks Farm Votes

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a response to the article on the back page of the Monitor which was entitled, "Republican Seeds for Farm Votes."

I am a real "dirt farmer," as my neighbors will testify, and I have never held any public or political offices except school director and drainage commissioner. Formerly, I called myself a Republican, but at the last election I voted for Roosevelt, and will do so again unless the Republicans give some indication of holding a different attitude toward the farm problem from the one they have held since 1920, namely, "to do nothing for the farmer."

The only point on which I agree with "Observer" is that the Republicans cannot win the election in 1936 without the farm vote. But I cannot see how the Republicans can expect to win back the farm vote, which they lost in 1932 because of their party plank of "doing nothing for the farmer" and Mr. Hoover's oft-repeated statement that he was in favor of no "nostrums" to help the farmer, unless they can offer something which the farmers can be sure will be equally as good or better than the AAA, or unless they endorse the AAA, at the same time offering remedies for its defects.

There are few farmers who would not freely admit that the AAA programs have their defects, but we feel that all is being done to remedy these that can be done. "Observer" and other Republicans must consider that 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers in the corn-hog, wheat, cotton and tobacco-growing regions of the country think that the AAA programs are much better than the nothing which up to this time is all that the Republican Party was able to offer us.

Also remember that these programs were asked for and were planned by representatives of the farmers' own organizations, and were not crammed down our throats against our will by a group of bureaucrats down in Washington. No program is offered unless an overwhelming majority of producers want it, and the contracts are offered to the individual farmer on a strictly voluntary basis.

What "Observer" means by his statement that the programs were put over by propaganda issued from Washington through the agricultural extension service and the county agents is more than I can understand.

No undue propaganda was necessary. The programs were explained to farmers at open meetings. They were not even urged to sign the contracts. But when farm prices reach a level as low as they were when the programs were first offered, farmers sign up freely just as a drowning man will grab at a straw. They would try anything rather than endure longer the terrific grinding between the low prices received and the high prices which had to be paid for nonagricultural commodities.

Anyone who thinks that farmers will without a fight allow themselves to again be placed in a position where they must sell on the world market with no governmental protection whatever and buy on the most highly protected market in the world, simply does not know the present-day attitude of farmers. When one considers that in normal times farmers buy almost half of the industrial goods produced in the nation, he can readily see if he wants to that the prosperity of the whole country is dependent on the buying power of the farmer more than any other large group.

We thought that had been fully demonstrated in the recent depression, but evidently there are some who let political prejudice stand in the way of reason. Lincoln said, "No nation can endure half free and half slave," and the position of the farmers from 1920 to 1933 was nothing short of economic slavery. If we can have no protection, then we will do our best to remove the protection enjoyed by other groups, not in resentment but merely in self-preservation.

ILLINOIS FARMER
De Kalb, Ill.

Pictures Wanted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A schoolmaster at an isolated country school in the Northern Transvaal finds great use for pictures in his teaching work, and would be extremely grateful for any old pictorial magazines of educational value posted to Mr. L. Dekenah, P. O. Tzaneen, South Africa.

L. DEKENAH

The Wide Horizon

Canadian Wheat "Via Churchill"

By Walter P. Davisson

CARGO-HUNGRY ships have lately negotiated Hudson Strait on the inbound journey to open Fort Churchill's fifth season in the export wheat trade. Soon their water ballast will flow from the holds, to be exchanged for streams of golden grain, billed to the ports of Europe or the United Kingdom.

A new chapter is being written, also, at the inauguration of the 1935 season. In the hold of one of those inbound freighters is a boiler from the skilled hands of British ironworkers, billed to a mill in Minneapolis.

Western Canada's wheat growers watch the increasing traffic at this Hudson Bay port with deep concern. Their own prosperity and progress are closely linked with the Government's policy regarding the Hudson Bay Railway.

Fort Churchill's terminal elevator is the last word in grain-handling equipment with a present capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. As the season started those giant bins held 2,389,000 bushels of Canada's "in store" wheat. That cereal gold can be transferred into these ships, via four streams, at the rate of 20,000 bushels an hour for each stream.

The last four seasons have seen 74 entrances and clearances by those grain freighters, carrying a total of 10,039,000 bushels of wheat into the world market "via Churchill." The bushelage has grown from 545,000 bushels in 1931 to slightly over 4,000,000 bushels in 1934. Shipments for the current season are expected to reach the 6,000,000-bushel mark.

The capital cost of the Hudson Bay Railway and its essential port facilities at Fort Churchill has been set at $53,000,000. There is no observable disposition by the federal authorities to expect an interest return on that capital investment in these early years of the new route. In dealing with the matter in the House of Commons, R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, indicated a loss of $207,000 on operation and maintenance.

Certain interests built up around other and older traffic channels refer facetiously to this enterprise as "The Muskeg Line." This, however, does not disturb the bulk of Canadian opinion. It is too well remembered that the Canadian Pacific enterprise was to be "a streak of rust across the continent." Canadians are aware that in the past crop year more wheat moved marketward through the Dominion's Pacific ports than through all the St. Lawrence ports combined.

Dealing with this same theme, Dr. W. W. Swanson, economist of the University of Saskatchewan, says:

> The Hudson Bay Railway would seem to be a logical and inevitable development. Western Canada was first commercially entered by that route, and despite the many fears expressed that it will prove useless, the fact that here we have a veritable Mediterranean Sea penetrating to the heart of Canada seems to make it necessary that we should at least attempt to use it as a highway.

General cargo "via Churchill" inward and outward is growing gradually around the wheat tonnage. In 1934 some 5000 tons of flour and mill products went out to Europe; and those manifests also included such items as 600 cattle; 2,000,000 feet of lumber; 18,000 pounds of Western Canadian honey for the British market. While most ships, as yet, enter Churchill "in ballast," there have been included small quantities of an assortment of freight ranging from Welsh anthracite to steel castings, from wire-netting and bricks to window glass and stationery.

The fact that the insurance rate on a grain vessel out of Montreal calls for $1812 as against over $10,000 for a similar cargo "via Churchill" indicates the extent to which marine risks and insurance hold the key to the future of the new port. In the light of experience, and the lengthening arc of the insurable navigation period, these charges are being gradually but progressively reduced.

Certain risks are involved, and only strong hands may, at present, move grain over the Bay Route. This is being done in these first years by the organized farmers of Saskatchewan; 86 per cent of that "via Churchill" wheat being sent forward by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers as direct exporters.

It is expected that the navigation season, now two months, will be doubled. The elevator capacity can easily enough be doubled or quadrupled to meet the tonnage needs of a longer season. Marine rates (insurance and freight) will be lowered. Those processes will reflect themselves in terms of higher net revenues for Saskatchewan wheat farmers.

Mirror of Opinion

Worry's Other Name—Fear

MEASURING things by their influence on human happiness, worry must be put down in the front rank of bad habits.

The evil of anxiety is that it usually concerns matters over which we are powerless.

When we can do anything about a problem, we are up and about it. When we can do nothing, we fall into the habit of brooding over things that are beyond control. That is worry.

Worry's other name is fear. We foresee a situation in which we know that we shall not be at our best. We worry about it, and thus unfit ourselves for dealing with the situation in any of its aspects. We close the door of the mind to every sudden inspiration, every flash of courage or hope.

It is the worrier himself who takes the cup of life and with his own hands pours into it the wormwood and the gall.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union.*